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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE foremost military event of the week is the advance of the Army of the Potomac, by which Gen. MEADE has transferred his front of operations from the line of Cedar Run to the line of the Rappahannock. The advance began early on the morning of Saturday, 7th. The Sixth Corps moved from Warrenton to Rappahannock Station. The Second, Third, and Fifth Corps marched by Warrenton Junction along the line of railway by way of Bealton, where the First Corps brought up with the extreme left. Previous cavalry reconnaissances had shown that the enemy occupied the forts at Rappahannock Station, and were also in force to the South of Kelly's Ford. From Bealton the Fifth Corps continued in direct line of march to form a junction with the Sixth at Rappahannock Station. The Second and Third deployed for Kelly's Ford. At this point the Third was in advance, and as they neared the Ford they threw out strong lines of skirmishers and sharpshooters. Batteries were planted on the range of hills rising abruptly along the North side of the river, and sweeping the extensive plateau on the South side. Under cover of their fire the pontoons were successfully laid, and the attacking party, consisting of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, the Fortieth New York, the First and Twentieth Indiana, the Third and Fifth Michigan, and the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, rapidly crossed the bridge. Having gained the opposite bank, the rifle pits were charged, and the rebels, finding themselves surrounded on all sides, surrendered. The captures at this point were found to include over four hundred prisoners; General FRENCH'S loss was about seventy.

While the Third Corps was thus passing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, the Sixth was effecting the crossing under more formidable difficulties at Rappahannock Station. On the North side the defences consist of a strong fort, two redoubts, and several rifle pits. These works were held by nearly two thousand men belonging to EARLY'S division of EWELL'S corps. Commanding positions to the rear of the fort having been obtained, heavy batteries were planted thereon, and a fierce cannonade opened between the two sides. Just before dark, the storming party, consisting of RUSSELL'S and UPTON'S brigades, was formed, and the works carried by a very brilliant *coup de main*. Over fifteen hundred prisoners, four guns, and eight battle-flags were taken. General SEDGWICK'S loss was about three hundred killed and wounded.

The Third Corps, after the successful crossing at Kelly's Ford, camped for the night on the South side of the Rappahannock, and on the following morning (Sunday 8th) resumed the advance, followed by the Second and First Corps in order. About noon they came upon a strong force of cavalry and light artillery, two miles east of Brandy Station, engaging and pursuing them to a point two miles beyond that place, the fighting continuing till after dark. Meanwhile, the other corps (the Fifth and Sixth) were scouring the country up the river and towards Stevensburgh. The rebels had all retreated but a few hours before. Camps were found prepared for winter quarters, with

log-huts, etc. Prisoners stated that it had been the full expectation of the Confederates to winter in this region. General LEE'S headquarters had been a mile North of Brandy Station. The larger portion of both corps of the rebel army (EWELL'S and HILL'S) had been *en echelon* nearly parallel to the Rappahannock, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left near Rixerville, on the Aesthanis river.

The sum total of the movement thus far has been to transfer the line of the rebels from the south side of the Rappahannock to the south side of the Rapidan; and of the Army of the Potomac from the line of Cedar Run to the line of the Upper Rappahannock. Here General MEADE has for the present taken up his position, which has been further strengthened by breastworks. The railroad is now completed to Bealton, and will be hurried on to Rappahannock Station as fast as possible. It is not probable that the Army will move from its present position until the road is repaired to the river. The rebels had entirely destroyed the railroad for a distance of twenty-three miles north of the Rappahannock. Seventeen miles have been relaid, and the remainder, it is expected, will be completed in a week; but so rapid was their flight south of the Rappahannock that not a rail had been disturbed, and they had just finished a new platform and other station buildings at Brandy Station, now in our possession. In the meanwhile reconnaissances have been sent out to feel definitely the enemy's position. On Tuesday General BUFORD passed through Culpepper and reconnoitered the rebel position on the Rapidan. Another cavalry reconnaissance was pushed out as far as Falmouth. The enemy has merely a small *corps de place* at Fredericksburgh.

From Southwestern Virginia we have the tidings of a brilliant cavalry exploit. Generals AVERILL and DUFFIE, commanding separate forces, after several engagements, on Friday (6th) and Saturday (7th) moved from Clarksville, Va., and succeeded in driving the enemy, under "MUDWALL JACKSON," for several miles down the valley, into and through Lewisburgh. On Saturday the commands combined and totally routed the enemy, capturing guns, colors, supplies, etc.

THE situation at General GRANT'S central position, Chattanooga, has remained unchanged; but both the forces forming his flanks, the corps of SHERMAN on the right and BURNSIDE on the left, have been in motion—SHERMAN moving forward with the view of effecting a junction with the main body, and BURNSIDE drawing in from the advance of the rebel column into East Tennessee. Two of General BURNSIDE'S most eastern outposts in Tennessee have been attacked by the rebels, and half of the garrisons, consisting of two regiments and a battery, captured. The point at which this disaster occurred is at Rodgersville (sixty miles from Knoxville), the terminus of the branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. No further developments of the enemy's intentions against East Tennessee have been made, but the situation there is still critical.

From Chattanooga we learn that an expedition of the 143d New York and 23d Wisconsin Regiments, of General SCHURZ' division (11th Corps), went up a branch railroad from Shell Mound to Gordon's Coal Mines, and recaptured a locomotive and two freight cars which the rebels thought they had secreted there. In order to get the cars down it became necessary to build a bridge, 123 feet long and 100 feet high, on the line of the railroad, which was accomplished in three days. By this means the railroad on the south side

of the Tennessee has been again opened to Running Waters, and transportation gained for supplies. In the meantime, thanks to the river, General GRANT has easy communication with Bridgeport, and the force at Chattanooga lacks for nothing.

Of rebel purposes and movements in front of Chattanooga we have nothing but rumors. One report has it that they are evacuating the position in front of Chattanooga, and retiring to Rome or Atlanta. LONGSTREET, also, is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on GRANT'S communications at Bridgeport.

The rebels have been so far successful in annoying and retarding the eastward movement of SHERMAN'S column to effect a junction with GRANT, that it has been compelled to make a retrograde movement, evacuate Tusculumbia and fall back westward to Evansport, when the whole force crossed the Tennessee river to the north side, and the eastwardly movement continued on the new line. At last accounts the advance had got beyond Florence, and has probably by this time effected a junction with the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland at Stevenson. The design in bringing General SHERMAN'S column along the south bank of the Tennessee was, that he might open the Memphis and Charleston railroad from Bear Creek as far east as Decatur, and as much further towards Huntsville as possible, under intimations from the War Department that this would be the main channel of communication with Chattanooga. Work was accordingly immediately commenced, and by the 1st of November the road had been opened from Corinth, through Iuka and across Bear Creek to Cherokee Station, Ala. As soon, however, as this intention was apparent to the rebels, a swarm of their cavalry settled on the railroad, harassing the advance and destroying everything destructible. After enduring this annoyance for some time, the programme was changed; General SHERMAN abandoning the attempt to open and guard the railroad line and crossing to the north side of the Tennessee, where his march cannot be interrupted. Latest accounts report that the rebels have burned the bridge at Cherokee Station, and on SHERMAN'S evacuation, served the town of Iuka in the same manner.

At Charleston the bombardment is still continued, but Fort Sumter has not yet surrendered.

SURGEON-General HAMMOND has returned from his extended Southern tour of inspection.

GENERAL TAYLOR, Commissary General of the United States Army, has been relieved from duty and ordered to Chattanooga. Colonel SHIRAS succeeds General TAYLOR at the head of the department at Washington.

A BOARD for the examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps of the Regular Army is now in session at the Ordnance Office in Washington. All officers of the Army, whether regulars or volunteers, are eligible, provided they pass the requisite examination.

THE Governor-General of Canada has given notice through Lord LYONS to the Secretary of State of rebel plots hatched in the British provinces to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg. Adequate measures to defeat the enterprises have been promptly adopted, and Major-General DIX has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

THAT there should be some systematic training for the exercise of every calling in life, would seem to be the universal opinion among men. There is no occupation, however low a degree of intelligence it may seem to demand for its exercise, and no profession which offers a career of great success, except to those gifted by Nature with the highest powers of mind, to which some apprenticeship has not to be served. With us, however, there seems to exist two exceptions to this general assent of mankind, and these, curiously enough, in those professions which all agree can only be well filled by men of the most superior intellectual attainments, and force of character. These two are Statesmanship and Generalship. Why this is so with us is easily explained. The exercise of both is dependent on the popular will, and what depends upon this all may pretend to, and every one who by any art or influence can sway popular bodies may hope to attain.

Hence a training for the military profession has always met with more or less opposition among us, from men having some temporary influence with popular masses; and the National Military School has been the object of numberless speeches, resolutions and reports adverse to its existence, in Congress, in State Legislatures, Militia Conventions, and elsewhere. Few questions of a public interest have been more thoroughly investigated than this. It has occupied the attention of the leading men of the country, from WASHINGTON down to the present; and from all of them, including WASHINGTON, JACKSON, and SCOTT—men who themselves had not had the opportunities for becoming acquainted with the elements of the sciences and arts that now go to form the education of an officer in the military schools of Europe—there is but one testimony, and that in favor of fostering such establishments among ourselves, for supplying the Army with thoroughly educated officers, and to diffuse throughout our militia military knowledge by means of the graduates of such establishments, who retire into private life and become a part of this body.

A slight glance at the military educational establishments of European States will show the importance which these countries of large standing armies attach to this subject, and the care which they bestow upon their organization.

France, the leading military power of Europe, was also for a long period the best organized for military education. Her Polytechnic School, organized on a military basis, is chiefly a school for the sciences, and from its graduates all her public bodies connected with the industrial or the scientific military corps are supplied with persons thoroughly trained to enter upon the special studies required for the efficient exercise of these branches. From this school are recruited, by yearly additions to their numbers, the Corps of Civil Engineers, the Corps of Artillery and Military Engineers, the Corps of Naval Architects, some portions of the Staff Corps, and some minor branches of the public service. Each one of these corps has its special school, for the application of the sciences acquired at the Polytechnic to the specialties belonging to that corps. Besides these, there is the military school of St. Cyr, numbering from five hundred to a thousand pupils, which supplies the infantry, cavalry, and staff corps, with thoroughly trained subjects; those for the staff and cavalry going through the special schools of each of these corps, before going on duty in the corps to which they are assigned.

Thorough as is the organization of the French schools, those of Austria seem to have advanced, in some respects, beyond them, in a more perfect and detailed system. In the French service, one-third of the vacancies among the commissioned officers are filled from the rank and file. Those so promoted, however, with very few exceptions, go into the line corps. The staff and other scientific corps are recruited exclusively from the Polytechnic, and the military school of St. Cyr. To provide, however, for the instruction of the non-commissioned officers and the best of the privates, the French have their schools of regiments, where an instruction sufficient to prepare the soldier for the performance of the duties of a subaltern, is provided. But these schools have no connection with the higher schools, except that a private or non-commissioned officer is allowed to enter the Polytechnic School, if found qualified for it, at a more advanced age than others.

The events and disasters of the Hungarian war aroused the Austrian government to the defects of its military system, and its efforts have been constantly directed since then to remedy them. Among the means adopted has been a series of connected military schools, where a training for military life is given, from the ages of eight years, upwards, and in which provision is made for intellects of every capacity; the highest finding their places in the schools for the staff and the scientific corps; the lowest in companies of the line as non-commissioned officers or privates.

These schools consist, first of schools for boys, from the ages of eight to eleven, where they remain four years. These are termed the Lower Houses of Education, and contain 1,200 pupils; second, of schools termed the Upper Houses of Education, for boys from the ages of twelve to fifteen.

These schools are supplied partly from the Lower Houses and partly from what are termed the Cadet Institutions, which are training schools for officers. The best pupils of the Lower Houses are sent to the Cadet Institutions, the rest to the Upper Houses, which also receive the worst, from the ages of twelve to fourteen, from the Cadet Institutions. The total number of pupils in these Houses is 2,400, and they remain in them four years, from twelve to sixteen. Third, of company schools. There are eight of these schools, termed Infantry, Cavalry, Frontier, Artillery, Engineer, Pioneer, Flotilla and Marine Schools. All of these schools, except the Marine, are supplied with the pupils of ordinary capacity who have passed through the Upper Houses. The Marine School is supplied with pupils of ordinary capacity who have passed two years only in the Upper Houses. The pupils of the Cadet Institutions who at the end of their term are found incapable, are sent into the Infantry and Cavalry Company Schools. Fourth, of five training schools for officers, which consist of the Cadet Institutions, the Wiener-Neustadt Academy for cavalry and infantry, the Artillery Academy, the Engineer's Academy, and the Marine or Naval Academy. The Cadet Institutions contain 800 pupils; these, after four years' sojourn, if found capable, are sent to the three first named academies; the Naval Academy is supplied with pupils of good capacity of only two years' standing. Fifth, of Special Schools for officers from the Academies. These are the Military Teachers' Institution, to provide teachers for the Company Schools, and which numbers sixty pupils; the Special School of Artillery and Engineering; and the War or Staff School.

Such is a summary of the means provided for military education by the two oldest, most powerful, and most civilized powers of Europe. In both of them one striking feature is noticeable in all their institutions, from the beginning to the end; and that is *competitive examinations, or as high a standard of requirement as the age of the pupils will warrant*. In this way every man gets his deserts; and no man gains a position until he shows that he has both capacity and acquirements equal to the demands of the position itself.

Of the European powers England is most deficient in her military schools. Like Austria, after the Hungarian, she, after the Crimean campaign, was aroused to the inefficiency of her military system. A commission sent by her to the Continent in 1855-56 collected a large amount of statistics on military education, which have been published, and upon which her military schools have since been reorganized; the same leading feature, *competitive examinations*, underlying, as a foundation, the structures she has raised.

As it is not the object of this article to give a history of military education, but to point attention to the great importance that the first military powers of the world seem to attach to it, by the means they have adopted to promote it, further details on this point are not considered necessary. Our own country has suddenly become a military power on a gigantic scale. In looking at the condition of the world around us, whatever may be our desires, whatever our apprehensions of large standing armies, we cannot conceal from ourselves that, probably, for all future time, a much larger military establishment than was ever before contemplated must be maintained by us. This is a fixed fact. Of all political plagues, of all dangerous institutions, the greatest and worst is a standing army officered by ignorant and incompetent persons. Formidable alone to the unarmed population, it necessarily becomes a mere tool in the hands of some unprincipled leader, to rivet the shackles of slavery on every other class. Such is the teaching of history, as we see it in the Praetorian Cohorts, the Janizaries, the Strelitzes and other like military mercenaries. There is but one remedy against a like state of things in the present day, and that is to secure leaders of the highest intelligence by enacting a high standard of acquirement as a qualification for military office. This is also the only way to maintain efficiency in the Army, without which it is only an institution of danger to the country, being sure to fail us in our hour of need.

It would take more time and more space than can be given in a weekly paper to go into full details of what ought to be done to promote military education with us. To do all that should be done in this direction is more than can be hoped for from Congress. We are a nation of make-shifts. Our social condition has made us so, and we are as yet too young to change our acquired habits. We have now one military school; if we can only make shift with this, and turn it to as good account as possible, the gain will be great to us. Reduced at the outset of the rebellion to the number of cadets allowed the Free States, the PRESIDENT, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, has lately authorized appointments to be made to supply the vacancies which have existed for the past two years. To do this, some forty young men have been selected, by examination, from the Volunteer force, and, with others, sent to the Military Academy. This may be truly said to be a move in the right direction in the mode of appointment, and will favor a more important one, it is hoped, in the mode of selection of candidates for the Academy.

Hitherto, cadet appointments have been virtually made by

favor alone. The qualifications of the individual appointed, whatever his recommendations, have never been inquired into. A member of the House of Representatives nominates, and the PRESIDENT appoints, without demur, the individual to fill the vacancy from the Congressional district open. It could subserve no good end to expose the abuses of this mode of appointment. They must be patent to all. One glaring consequence, however, cannot be concealed, and that is, of the whole number of persons appointed as cadets, not more than two-fifths are graduated, and of those graduated no inconsiderable portion are men of quite ordinary mental capacity. This last may be said with equal truth of every profession in life; but if preventives can be adopted, why not use them in this case at least? It is thought that there is one, and that a simple and efficacious one, and that is, selection by *competitive examination* of future cadets.

That this can be done here, the fact that it is the mode in Europe, and has even been adopted in England, where army appointments were so long regarded as belonging to the aristocracy, is sufficient evidence. That it ought to be done here, justice to the country that requires the best talent for the public service; justice to the people, all of whom have equal claims to such appointments; justice to the Army, from which the Nation always expects efficiency; justice to the very groundwork of all our political institutions, *favor to none*; and justice to our representatives themselves, who by the use of their privilege often lay themselves open to the charge of favoritism, and, sometimes, even worse insinuations, all seem to demand. How it can be done, when once only the National Legislature shall decree it, may be readily shown. Until this preliminary action is taken, every soldier and officer, who takes a pride in and values his profession, should urge it upon all who may have any influence in bringing about so desirable a change.

Will not those members of the House who have so honorably and well given their services to the country, look to and promote the interests of their young fellow-soldiers, take this opportunity to serve them, and through them the Army and country? Let us hope they will.

LORD CLYDE.—At a meeting in Glasgow, held with a view to provide for the erection of a monument to the late Field-Marshal Lord CLYDE, Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, in the course of a long address, said:—

His mind was simplicity itself; he never harbored a thought which did not belong to the heroic character. Heart and soul were wrapped up in his public duty. He was ambitious, but it was for his country, not himself. Like the Roman General whom TACITUS has immortalized, he "sought rather to be than to appear great, and thus the more he shunned praise the more was he deserving of glory." Too noble to be envious, too simple to be ostentatious, he was ever ready to bestow praise on others, and desired only to conceal from observation his own great exploits. He was alike superior to the love of gain, the first impulse of ordinary, and the thirst for praise, the "last infirmity of noble minds." His modesty was such that it amounted to a fault, for it often exposed him to misconception, and made him appear that he was indifferent to the gratitude of country. The thought of being the object of general admiration in public assemblies, so often coveted by eminent men, was so painful to him that he would do anything to avoid it. After the sword had been presented to him at Glasgow in 1856, he said to me, "I would rather have stormed the Redan." And when about to embark from India, on his return to Europe in 1860, he wrote to me, imploring in the most earnest terms that I would endeavor, if possible, to have him spared the agony of any public reception in Glasgow. And if it be true that "the ruling passion is strong in death," we may well say that this was his ruling passion; for he left a strong injunction on his executors that no mention should in any posthumous memoir be made of his actions, except in the simplest terms, and without eulogy of any kind. He was avaricious, but it was only of the blood of his soldiers; he was prodigal, but it was of his own life alone. He never would owe to force what he could gain by skill, and his first thought in every combination was how it could be accomplished with the least loss to his men. Profoundly versed in strategy, his plans were generally successful, and the desired end attained with a surprisingly small loss of life. But when the decisive moment arrived, and it was necessary to strike with an iron gauntlet, no one could strike a heavier blow, and none ever preceded him in the field in delivering it. He rode with the foremost skirmishers in the attack on the Russian redoubt on the Alma; and the Commander-in-Chief in India resumed his old post of leader of the forlorn hope on the assault of the Shah Nujef Mosque at Lucknow. No General was ever more solicitous for the welfare of his soldiers, or exceeded him in the eloquence with which in moments of danger he animated their courage. He was too generous to be wealthy—too independent to be early prosperous. The rank which he attained—the Peerage, the Field-Marshal's baton—were all earned by his right arm; and the fortune which he left was the reward of his public services, not earned by his private exertions. What he gave away during his life would have made a handsome competence for an ordinary man. In a word, he was, to use the expression of the Roman annalist, "a man of ancient virtue in all the duties of life most admirable."

MAJOR N. H. McLEAN.—We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times:—

The army, and the country at large, will be astonished to hear of the fate, shot out of the War Department like a bolt out of a cloud, upon Major N. H. McLEAN, the nephew of the late Justice McLEAN, of the United States Supreme Court. He is known everywhere as the Chief of General Burnside's Staff in Cincinnati, and as that General's com-

seller and indispensable right-hand man. He was the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Department of the Ohio. In the Peninsular campaign he was Chief of General McClellan's Staff in reality. He is as thoroughly loyal as any man in America. Superabundant proof of this can be brought. Before the war he declined an important and lucrative appointment tendered him by the State of Virginia, expressly for the reason that the culminating slavery excitement threatened to embroil that State with the Federal Government, and that he never would be arrayed against his country, or get into a position where he would seem to be arrayed against her. Now, it was the misfortune of this accomplished officer and undoubted patriot, to be selected by one EDGAR CONKLING, of Cincinnati, as the object of an intensely nervous officiousness in behalf of the public good, and the opportunity for a personal display of zeal of the most sensational description. He actually published Major McLEAN in a newspaper as an official "not thoroughly loyal," basing the impudent and outrageous charge upon the alleged fact that the Major did not vote for the Union candidates at the recent Ohio election! The Major answered this strange attack by showing that he was not a citizen of Ohio, and, therefore, had no right to vote in that State. Unabashed by this reply, which should have been stunning, CONKLING assailed Major McLEAN again in the newspaper, and, incorrigibly fanatical in his fancy that the officer was disloyal, devoted days to obtaining signatures to a petition addressed to Secretary STANTON, setting forth that McLEAN was notoriously "secesh" in his sympathies, and demanding his removal from office. And with his tremendous industry he got a great many signatures to this petition—some of them of gentlemen who knew better than to sign it. The document was forwarded to the War Department secretly. Immediately on its receipt Secretary STANTON sent an order to Cincinnati relieving Major McLEAN, and directing him to report in person and without delay to some volunteer Brigadier-General at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Now that the facts of the battle of Chickamauga are all before the public, I think it will be just for me to draw some conclusions from them. The first is, that the junction of CRITTENDEN with THOMAS on the 14th, was due to a failure in the rebel plan; not to any adequate provision for such a contingency by the Federal Commander. Though McCook effected his junction successfully, it was as probably due to his own correct judgment in recrossing the mountain to Winston Springs, even at the expense of a day's delay in the concentration of the army, instead of attempting to come down on the east side of Lookout.

The movement of the army from the Tennessee river, seems to have proceeded upon the supposition that the enemy was unable to make a stand against a single corps, and without a suspicion that he was only retiring to meet his reinforcements, as proved to be the case. It was a matter of remark at the time, that the abundant supplies left at various points, and the neglect to destroy bridges or obstruct roads, indicated the enemy's confidence in his ability to repossess the country quickly.

When the battle commenced on Saturday, the 19th, there was probably no great disparity of numbers in the two armies. But one of LONGSTREET'S divisions (Hood's) was present, and not three brigades of that. Statements of prisoners, and previous information of the rebel organization, fail to give more than thirty-four brigades; and this, at the fair allowance of 1500 to a brigade, would make the rebel strength between 50,000 and 55,000, exclusive of cavalry. General ROSECRANS had very nearly the same number of men in his Army. This, it will be remembered, is the estimate for the Saturday's battle; the enemy had reinforcements on the march, including the Georgia militia, some part of LONGSTREET'S corps, and others, which arrived before the close of Sunday's fight. ROSECRANS got into the fight only the two brigades of STEADMAN'S division in addition to what he had on Saturday. Probably it will be found necessary to look farther than the assertion of "overwhelming numbers," for an explanation of the disaster to the Union arms. At all events, it is certain that seven divisions, after losing heavily on Saturday, were able, with all the disadvantages of a divided line and open position, and after the disastrous retreat of four divisions, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery, ammunition, &c., to hold the battle-ground against the entire Southern army during Sunday afternoon, and then at night retreat, not as if they felt themselves whipped by the enemy. To indicate in this connection the spirit of the rebels, it may be stated that in an attempt to feel the federal position on Missionary Ridge, on the afternoon of the 21st, although they vigorously engaged and drove back the skirmishers, they could not be made to follow far enough to discover the federal line, despite the liberal curses of their officers within hearing of the federals.

Finally, credit for saving the Army from the most disastrous defeat, if not practical annihilation, is due to no corps alone, seeing that portions of all the corps had formed around the nucleus of THOMAS'S force, nor to any General exclusively; but more than to any other cause, the sturdy fighting qualities of the Army, which, properly controlled, was able to have whipped "the whole Southern Confederacy," if (as has been asserted), that was the force in front of it on Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863.

CHATTANOOGA, November 1863.

SYSTEM IN PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th October "Junior" expresses "his humble preference for things as they are" in the promotions of the Army.

"Junior" states first that there is a system in the Regular Army—that of seniority—"except in case of disability or other incompetency." The answer is that seniority alone is not applicable to a large army, in which the high tone and esprit de corps of the old Regular Army cannot be secured, because it affords no motive for exertion, for doing anything more than one's mere duty. If "disability" or "incom-

petency" are bars to promotion, the regulations must lay down a distinct rule for determining that "incompetency" or "disability."

"Junior" admits that there is a great "want of system" in volunteer promotion. He objects to my system because "Army Correspondents" as a class would defeat its proper working, because "they befog the people and our leaders in their views of an officer's claim to promotion." "Junior" is an invaluable opponent. Like the lawyer, forgetting on which side he was engaged until near the end of his speech, he should have added "thus my learned opponent will doubtless argue," and then he should have proceeded to demolish his own arguments.

The specific object of the system proposed is to take away the promoting power from the "people" and their "befogged leaders," and to place it in the hands of the "old soldiers," who, as "Junior" wisely remarks, "can point out brave and competent officers, who, while unknown to fame, are appreciated by the gallant men whose valor they have directed." Therefore let these men appoint the officers and not those whose chief source of information is the "ink-stand of our correspondent."

It is true that our National and State authorities have to some extent an interest in appointing "the best men to the highest positions;" but that interest is of a very general kind, and except in the case of the highest officers, it is more the interest of the rulers to appoint those who can secure good words from the "inkstand" than those whose sole popularity is with the soldier. The object of my proposed system was to place the promotion in each individual case in the hands of those who, besides the knowledge, had a special interest in securing in that case "the best man."

Perhaps the worst offence of all is that it is "something new." I shall not defend myself against this attack. I shall only venture to suggest that it will not generally be considered a great evil, if it also be "something true."

STAFF OFFICER.

THE HOTCHKISS SHELL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A communication published in your JOURNAL of September 12, on Artillery, has just been handed to me, and I notice some errors in it regarding our projectiles.

It is said that the principle of expansion has rendered the igniting of fuses very uncertain; that of all those that have spent their time and money in the endeavor to render certain the ignition of fuses in case-shot of rifled artillery, SHENKL is the only one who has been fully successful, and that SAWYER and myself have made very creditable advances.

Long before SHENKL succeeded in perfecting his combination fuse, we were lighting fuses from the gases of the gun, the same as old round shells, and nineteen out of every twenty will explode; we accomplish this by our limited expansion, and what we term fluted shells.

The advantages of SHENKL'S case-shot over ours are spoken of, and the reader would infer that we did not make any case-shot. The first order we received from the War Department was for case-shells, and at this time we make 600 case-shells out of every 1000 projectiles, and it is very rare that one fails to explode. Our case-shells are noted in the Army for their destructive qualities and simplicity. They are always in order.

We are now furnishing Government at the rate of 3000 per day, and have made since the commencement of the rebellion over 1,600,000 projectiles.

It is said that for PARROTT guns it is indispensable that PARROTT projectiles be used. We have made over 300,000 projectiles for these guns, which have given general satisfaction.

I have a new adjustable fuse, which I am about introducing into our shells: the ignition is from the gases of the gun. I consider the use of fulminate in connection with fuses hazardous, and it should be avoided if possible.

B. B. HOTCHKISS.

GUERRILLAS FIRING INTO STEAMBOATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The remedy to prevent, and soon put an end to, this infamous practice, is easy, simple, and cheap—when compared to the amount at stake. Every steamer should carry a six or twelve-pounder gun (a smooth-bore is preferable) upon the hurricane or upper deck, so arranged that one or two men can train and fire it rapidly in any direction. Protection against small arms should be put up around it. It should be the exclusive duty of one man to have charge of the gun and ammunition, and to stand by the gun whenever there is any probability of an attack.

Any person acquainted with the topography of the Mississippi river (this will apply to other rivers) knows it is impossible to protect all the steamers, at all points and at all times, with gunboats, unless we have really as many of the latter as the former. For example, suppose a party of guerrillas fire into a boat at the head of Bordeaux, on the Mississippi—as was the case lately with the *Adriatic* and *City of Pekin*—they then only had two miles to go across a narrow neck of land, to the foot of Bordeaux, while a boat must run ten miles—by way of the river—to reach the same point. There are many similar places. The knowledge the guerrillas possess of the country, and the many hiding places along the river, give them a decided advantage. Notwithstanding their many attacks upon steamboats, the gunboat officers and men seldom see them; and yet it cannot be said that the gunboatmen are none of them vigilant. They certainly do all it is possible to do, and, I think, do the most of their work well. There may be objections to my proposition; but I think the amount at stake is worth the investment. I have seen it tried, and it worked well. There has not been a day for the last eighteen months—had I commanded a transport steamer—that I would not have carried my own protection, unless prohibited by authority. Twenty years' experience upon our Western and Southern rivers, twenty-eight months during our present struggle, and a desire to serve my country, have prompted me to pen this. STRANGER.

GENERAL THOMAS TO GENERAL BURNSIDE.—The Richmond papers report the capture of Colonel CLIFT, "the noted East Tennessee bushwhacker," upon whom was found the original of the following letter from General

THOMAS to General BURNSIDE, notifying the latter of the change in the command of the Army of the Cumberland:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I regret to inform you that General ROSECRANS was relieved from duty with his army yesterday, and that I have been placed in command. The Departments of Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee have been thrown into one grand division, to be called the Division of the Mississippi, and placed under the command of General GRANT, we commanding our armies under him. General GRANT will be here in a few days; cannot you come down to meet him?

Colonel CLIFT will explain to you my situation and prospects, and thanking you for sending him down, I hope you will send him again until we can get more rapid communication by telegraph. If not molested within a week, I will try to have a telegraph line put up in Kingston.

Our cavalry have gained considerable advantage over the enemy's cavalry during their late raids against the railroads. The enemy lost five pieces of artillery, over two thousand killed, and wounded, and prisoners.

GEORGE A. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

Major-General BURNSIDE, Commanding Department Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

ORDNANCE.

THE expenditure of two millions seven hundred thousand pounds sterling on gunnery experiments, has failed to supply the nation with a gun capable of superseding the now old-fashioned 68-pounder. The forces developed by exploding gunpowder are at once so tremendous, and so anomalous in their effects, that they have hitherto set the skill of the engineer at defiance, the manufacturing arts of the present day proving quite unable to cope with them effectually. The difficulties encountered in the manipulation of large masses of wrought iron at a high heat, are of the gravest character, and generally result in such a deterioration of its structure, that the heaviest guns, forged either solid or in coils, seldom prove good for much. If we resort to cast iron, we find it anything but easy to procure castings of large size, thoroughly homogeneous throughout their structure; and even though such a result could be arrived at with ease and certainty, it is more than doubtful if it would secure the most proper distribution of the strength of the material. These, which may be termed, to some extent, constructive difficulties, are not the most serious we have to encounter. The fact is, that we do not yet thoroughly understand the nature, direction, or amount of the strains to which guns are exposed. We only know certainly, that these are sufficient to tax the metal of which ordnance is made, to an extent vastly greater than that to which like materials are ever exposed in other situations. The most prominent result of this comparative ignorance is, that we are unable to burn quantities of powder proportionate to the size of abnormal cannon, and heavy shot is in consequence inefficient, from its low initial velocity. The success of iron-plated ships, in warfare, depends materially on this fact.

In order to understand what the effects of exploding gunpowder are on a gun, it is necessary to be able to comprehend the division of time into very minute spaces. Fortunately, we have so many practical instances of this subdivision, that illustrations are easily found. Thus, a projectile moving at 2,000 ft. per second, divides that space of time into 2,000 comprehensive parts, and we can conceive of each of these, minute as they are, being yet again divided into 12ths, by the progress of the shot through each separate inch of its flight. Time is merely a relative term; and in many of the operations of nature, a second really represents an enormous measure of duration. The explosion of gunpowder, instantaneous as it may appear to the superficial observer, is not so to the man of science. An explosive compound, known as "white gunpowder," vanishes on the application of a match with a rapidity compared to which the combustion of gunpowder is extremely tardy; while fulminate of silver explodes with still greater speed. It is pretty well understood that strains are not transmitted through the mass of a gun with anything like the velocity necessary to enable the iron of which it is composed to exert the full powers of resistance due to its sectional area; and, in consequence, the inner surface of the chase is taxed to the uttermost, while the outer rings of the gun experience hardly any strain. It is more than doubtful if any gun of ordinary construction, free from flaws or imperfections, has ever burst on the first discharge, even with proof loads. Yet we know that the duration of guns firing heavy charges is extremely limited. The powers of resistance of the inner portions of the metal are gradually destroyed, and the good qualities of the iron, be it cast or wrought, are broken down and annihilated in detail, from the inner to the outer surfaces. Hence it is that a mere increase in the weight of guns does little good. A repetition of the process of loading and firing is certain to ultimately destroy any gun, provided the force developed by the charges is sufficient to overcome the limits of elasticity of the first fraction of an inch of the metal next the chase. With the largest American ordnance, slow-burning powder can alone be employed in large charges; not because the total bursting strain is less, for the contrary is the fact; but because its action is extended over a longer space of time, and the strain is, in consequence, transmitted in a pulsation or wave, so to speak, through every portion of the metal. Gun-cotton explodes so rapidly that it breaks down and disintegrates the surfaces with which it is in contact, as though they were formed of glass instead of iron; and its use for artillery purposes has been as yet confined to a very few exceptional cases.

The initial strain, however, of the exploding charge, confined for a fraction of the thousandth part of a second to the surfaces of the chase and a small thickness of the gun in their immediate neighborhood, is quickly succeeded by another through the entire substance of the gun, tending to burst it by pressure without impact. Wrought-iron hoops shrunk on a cast-iron gun are of the greatest possible service in this stage of the explosion, by resisting successfully what we may term the secondary strain, which, however, nearly identical as it must be with the first, may not reach the hoops until the shot has been sensibly moved. Artillerists have been aware of these facts for some time, and

it certainly appears strange to us that no attempt has ever been made in this country to defend the gun from the first strain of the exploding powder; which is, we believe, the real element of destruction, owing to its localization. Notwithstanding our knowledge of the peculiar and apparently paradoxical effects produced by the combustion of explosive compounds of every kind, scarcely any alteration has ever been made in the methods of loading a gun since the days of "Mons Meg." Cartridges of an invariable pattern are nearly always employed; the powder, placed in a more or less compact mass, fills the chamber or rear end of the chase, in contact alike with the projectile and the walls of the gun. The expedience of a different arrangement, in this country, has never been called in question; yet some recent American experiments have given such remarkable results, as would seem to denote that our success in this matter of great guns may yet depend more or less on the arrangement of the charge. We have already alluded to this experiment; still, we deem it advisable to place the details once more before our readers. A 7-in. gun was loaded with a full charge of powder, made up in a cartridge only 6 in. in external diameter, and supported within the bore of the cannon in such a manner, that a clear space of half an inch remained between the circumference of the cartridge and the chase round; the shot was in immediate contact with the powder. The result of this arrangement was that, while the shot retained its full initial velocity on the discharge of the weapon, the strain on the gun was reduced nearly one-half. The terms of this experiment have been stated to us on authority which we have no reason to consider doubtful. The explanation of the phenomena is not, however, very easy; yet this is not the only one connected with gunpowder which is apparently paradoxical. General PROBERT relates an experiment made in 1826 by General PELLETIER, in which several pounds of powder were spread on a wooden table laid on soft earth. The combustion of the powder caused only a slight depression of the table; but when the experiment was changed by placing a sheet of paper over the powder, the table was shattered to atoms; and many experiments equally strange in their results will at once present themselves to those who have studied the subject even superficially.

The results obtained by LYNALL THOMAS, in the course of his investigations, seem to afford conclusive evidence, that the first and by far the most powerful action of fired gunpowder is percussive; the effects produced on resisting surfaces resembling, more or less, those of a blow. The second effect is that of pressure, due to the gases set free by the explosion and expanded by its heat. What the precise cause of this percussive action is, no one, we believe, has as yet pretended to determine. Once the mere fact of its existence is admitted, we are placed in a position to understand in some degree, the rationale of the American experiment. The stratum of air between the cartridge and the surface of the chase evidently acted the part of a cushion, absorbing a great portion of the initial strain in its violent compression; the wave of transmitted force being unable to pass through it with sufficient velocity to affect the gun materially, until the initial effort of the powder had ceased. To the secondary strain the gun was fully exposed, as shown by the pressure plug. The projectile being submitted to the percussive action of the powder and the impulsive force of the gases, of course, pursued its flight as usual. The action is probably much the same in a fowling-piece the muzzle of which becomes stopped with a little snow or earth. Its discharge, under such circumstances, generally causes it to burst, especially if the gun is a long one; most probably because the compression of the air extends with such slowness, as compared with the rapidity of the combustion of the powder, that, while one end of the column within the barrel is compressed sufficiently to burst it, the other end is not condensed enough to remove the obstruction. The gun barrel frequently swells under such circumstances, the obstacle being expelled before a bursting pressure is arrived at. ROBINS found that, by placing the bullet within a musket at the distance of 11 1/5th inches from the charge, its velocity was increased by 200 feet per second; and it has therefore been argued that the passage of a wave of compression through the column of air in the gun, has nothing to say to its explosion when an obstacle is placed, in the muzzle. Yet it must be remembered that the recoil of the gun is always materially increased under such circumstances, as well as the entire force developed; while the effect on the projectile must be secondary, and in no way due to the percussive action of the powder—the force, of all others, most injurious to a large gun.

We do not wish to be understood as making any positive assertions on this subject. We prefer suggestion to dogmatism; and we feel certain that the question of the practicability of defending a gun from the initial action of the exploding charge, is one fraught with the deepest interest. A series of experiments carefully conducted with this end in view, are absolutely essential to the increase in our knowledge of the action of gunpowder, rendered more needful than ever by our continued failures in the attempt to produce a really good as well as great gun. Rapid as the explosion of gunpowder is, there yet remains no room to doubt that the operation is really divided into several stages, each of which is attended with a different effect on both gun and projectile. Did the strength of a gun depend on its power of resisting a steadily exerted pressure, there would be little or no difficulty in making it strong enough to resist a strain of perhaps 30 tons on the square inch. It is not in the mere pressure of the gases produced by an explosion, that the difficulty resides, but in its, to some extent, mysterious initial force. Whether this force can be absorbed by an air-spring, or otherwise, remains to be proved. It is highly probable that it can. We have no positive evidence to the contrary; and until we have, we will continue to believe in the practicability of the expedient. It may yet be deemed advisable to construct guns with a considerable enlargement at the breech, into which the powder cartridge, probably affixed to the rear end of the shot, would project; a clear space of an inch or so being left all round between it and the metal. Coiled guns have always proved deficient in longitudinal strength. An air-cushion between the powder and the breech might possibly aid in overcoming this objection. Many of the mightiest forces in nature have been made available for the service of man by careful management. We have encountered the power of gun-

powder by sheer brute force for a long time without success; and it is time that we endeavored to elude that which we cannot conquer.—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

INFANTRY CLOTHING.

The great question "wherewithal shall we be clothed," excites as much interest in the army as anywhere else, and is quite as important to the soldier's well-being as to that of the Broadway dandy, even though it engross the latter's entire attention.

As the subject has become of fresh interest to the new levy, we offer them some of the fruits of experience in this matter. One reason why enlisting is no brisker, is found in extravagant notions of the discomforts of military life, apart from its dangers, many persons taking pains to represent Government as the great delinquent in this respect. And with so much cause for complaint against some Departments, it is well to remove odium in others, where it is undeserved.

Nothing, for example, has been more maligned than army *bootees*, as Quartermaster parlance styles them. Their equals in real service can seldom be found for double their price. Yet the recruit is usually admonished by the domestic war-council to furnish, above all things, his own shoes. A stylish pair of "Balmorals," with quadruple soles and a complicated network of laces, is about the ideal. The first long-roll will be likely to find a man struggling with a yard of shoe-string, to thread it through a dozen holes in a hurry. And such occasions, by the way, afford no time for elaborate toilets. You must have garments fit to "jump into" when divested at all. Besides the daily trouble of lacing, the long gaiter-strings will break, when they can't be replaced. In this respect, a buckled shoe is better, though the buckle may rust, or the tongue snap, and leave a worthless fastening, not easy to mend or supply.

The Balmorals, also, while very neat and snug, are apt to be a little narrow. If so by a hair's breadth, there is torture ahead. The superfluity, too, of that extra half-inch of soles will be very manifest, after a day's march of eight or ten hours. Expensive shoes, in short, are often thrown away unused, for the despised Government "mudscows." These "mudscows" or "gunboats" as they are facetiously termed, are low-cut, stitched, very light, and very cheap. A higher shoe would better protect the ankles, but at a much increased cost, and without allowing the feet air or the ankles freedom of play. The sole is very broad, and the heels broad and low, in advantageous contrast with the high and narrow pattern of ordinary shoes. The sole is sometimes thought too thin. So it is on a city pavement, and might be for a campaign in New Hampshire; but not for Southern roads, where one hardly strikes a pebble in a mile. Indeed, the perpetual muddy, clayey, Southern soil often seems, as in the camps around Washington, to actually rot the stitches, so as to bring off the soles in less than a month. The canvas leggings, at one time issued, would keep out water, but more especially the *dust*, which on a heavy tramp will clog up the trowsers and make the under-clothing excessively dirty. But it took time to adjust them.

The underclothing is generally very good—not, indeed, of the home style and quality, but simple and healthy. The Government socks, however, were evidently modelled for a race of gorillas, and have given rise to an ingenious tailoring device of cutting off the toes, and sewing up the balance so as to fit ordinary feet. Long, close-woven, snug, home-knit stockings are a great luxury, though even these may now and then be charged (unless they be meant for the colored troops) with having too much *heel*. The shirts are good, though, like those sent out by benevolent societies, usually too short. We have seen a bundle of the latter unrolled by the Sergeant in charge, amidst a general laugh—the brief garments seeming designed for cherubs or other beings needing no protection below the arms.

The blue trowsers are substantial and comfortable, and with no mean pretensions even to style—a little roomy in the seat and wide round the waist for youngsters, but they grow out to them in time. The uniform frock is good, especially as compared with the coats some regiments carried to Washington, before they donned the blue. A Massachusetts regiment, since famous, we remember in ridiculous grey bob-tailed garments, resembling the dress-parade coat of a street-organist's monkey. The coat is sometimes considered too thick for summer and too thin for winter. But this difficulty is almost unavoidable. Our soldiers are liable to make the transit of half the Temperate Zone in a single campaign, and a dress thick for one might be chilly for his more Northern comrade. But the house or fatigue coat is the easiest and most comfortable of all the garments.

The cap is useful and even natty, in most eyes, though we were never greatly impressed with its beauty. But no other cap is so comfortable. There is room for a wet sponge, green leaves, a handkerchief, or other protection against the sun, in the top. The slanting vizor fits easily to the forehead, without marking it, though the straight-vizored forage-cap may look a little jauntier. It seems an improvement over the diminutive vizorless fez, worn on fatigue by

some English regiments. The dress-hat is usually considered a nuisance—heavy, hot, stiff, and ill-looking. Many regiments refuse to draw them; others get rid of them as soon as possible after drawing them. Some readers may remember the hats floating round off Hatteras in BURNSIDE'S Expedition to Newbern. The shape of the hat shields from sun and storms, but it might be made smaller, lighter, more flexible, and stripped of the feather, and of those brass gewgaws which serve little use but as a mark for the enemy to shoot at.

In overcoats, there is a great difference between the lots distributed and even between different coats in the same lot. Whenever the recruit can pick his clothing, he will notice the diversity in texture, color, general style and value, and a little care at such times is well taken. The overcoat is warm, is handy considering its bulk, and folds or rolls into a compact bundle. The overcoats issued to three months' men were the best we have happened to see—thick and substantial, dyed in the wool, and all woven so as to be airtight and water-tight. But besides the much greater expense, they were both too hot and too heavy for Southern campaigning. Perhaps it might be well to have the cape woven and water-tight, and the coat light as at present. The cape might be made separate from the coat, to button upon it if required. A very great advantage would be to furnish, as in officer's coats, three garments, varying in weight, where there is now but one. The cape would often be sufficient, where coat and cape together are too hot and cumbersome. But there would be, amongst other objections, the liability of losing or misplacing the capes.

In blankets, there is everything from excellent to execrable. Civilians find some of them good enough to purchase for private use. Others are not fit for horse-cloths. You can thrust your finger through many a blanket stamped U. S., like paper. Competent regimental Boards of Survey are often compelled to reject two out of three, or sometimes sweep off the whole. We have often seen men come out of them after a night's bivouac, looking like animals, covered with fine wool. No terms, indeed, are too strong to describe the poverty of thousands of army blankets and overcoats. Sometimes, in unboxing fresh overcoats, you can find instances where the needle has run for half a yard, perhaps, without thread, merely interlacing the fibres of the wool, before the operator had re-threaded the machine. In many cases it is necessary to re-make the coat almost entirely. The cloth also is often wretched. We have been struck with the excellence of the cavalry and artillery overcoats, and the shabbiness of the infantry. Officers are often satisfied to draw and wear a private's cavalry overcoat, merely substituting the "I" button.

The black overcoats issued to the nine months men were the masterpiece of efforts in that direction—the flimsy fabric almost like tissue, the dyeing of the wretchedest. We have known trowsers and dress-coats to be completely spoiled by the inky liquid which exuded from the overcoats in a rain-storm. So easily did the coloring infusion leave on a suggestion of moisture, that it was a camp jest that the coats were made for steeping. And a certain nondescript liquid called indifferently tea or coffee as the cook might fancy, was commonly known as overcoat tea—one boiled coat producing a barrel of tea. Besides, the very looks of these garments shamed the men. The more comfortably you clothe soldiers, the more neat and becoming their uniform, the better they will do duty. Make their dress a laughing-stock, if you would have them lose self-respect, like a particular convict. But as it is now, the uniform is a source of pardonable pride; furloughed men and discharged men, even, being glad to wear it in the streets.

There is a great difference in the clothing of different departments, East or West, of different corps and divisions, and even of regiments from the same State, brigaded together. There is often as wide a diversity between parts of the same outfit—the overcoat being good and the blanket poor, perhaps, or *vice versa*. Each regiment has a different experience, and that of many readers may differ from ours. We do not claim, as is evident, that the Government clothing cannot be bettered, but only that it is very good. Its style is about half way between the looseness of the French, and the stiffness of the old English pattern. An American has a disbelieving shrug for those tall fellows whom he sees in stiff leathern stocks, tight coats, trowsers strapped under their shoes, with caps stuck on one side of the head and rattan in hand, parading the streets of Quebec. The French uniform, on the other hand, has hardly succeeded, except, after many trials, in pleasing our people. Zouave battalions have made it popular, and a few thousand uniforms of *chasseurs à pied* have been disbursed for alleged meritorious services. But our troops have generally gone back to the old regulation model.

As to the present quality of the clothing, there is still cheating enough by contractors, but perhaps an improvement from the time when furnished shop-room cloths, cobweb blankets, and shoes soled with pine shingles, was the rule. The dailies now filled with outcries from the soldier, and complaints from his friends at home, against knavish

contractors of shoddy and pasteboard leather. The weeklies joined the pursuit by many satirical cuts. Whether it is that all the old cloths in the country have now been made up for the Army, or whatever the cause, the chase has been abandoned. Occasionally still a discovered swindler starts a hue and cry in the papers, but in the main the shoddy excitement is over.

Government has served its apprenticeship at tailoring, and knows now its customers' needs. It has learned to deal with contractors, its system of protection is better, its Inspectors more experienced, bad goods less easily smuggled through, and outrageous swindles less frequent. The veteran, too, has learned how to use his clothing. Much that he thought fraudulent was genuine stuff, only something new to the wearer—coarse and rough in style, but sound in substance. And in short, however it may have been formerly, the recruit no longer needs to supply himself at a hardly-spared expense with the equivalents of regulation clothing. And especially he should know that such an equivalent can only be had at a much greater price. Two dollars for example, will buy the soldier an extra pair of serviceable shoes. French booties or top boots may have some advantages over these, but the government could not undertake to equip a million of men on that scale.

Government clothing supplies then, have certain good qualities. They are just adapted to the soldier's needs, being the fruit of simple experience. They are furnished at a very low cost, as an inspection of the price list will show. They are made in a sufficiently neat and becoming style. Being transported with the army, the soldier can have them at the same rates in localities where otherwise he could not get them for months, or only from sutlers at extortionate prices. The yearly allowance is amply sufficient for ordinary service. The value of the undrawn surplus goes to his credit. Finally, if from any cause he wishes to overdraw his account, the extra amount may be charged against his wages, and payment is now called for in cash.

GENERAL BARRY'S ARTILLERY REPORT.

In our last week's issue we presented a survey of that portion of the combined report of the engineer and artillery operations of the Army of the Potomac relating to the former of these Departments. We follow it up by a few notes on the artillery portion. General BARRY's report covers the period from the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac in July 1861, to September 1862—the time at which he ceased to be its Chief.

When Major-General McCLELLAN was appointed to the command of the "Division of the Potomac," July 25, 1861, a few days after the first battle of Bull Run, the whole artillery of his command consisted of no more than parts of nine batteries, or "thirty pieces of various, and, in some instances, 'unusual and unserviceable calibres.' Most of these batteries were also of mixed calibres. On the re-organization and expansion of that force into the "Army of the Potomac," which followed the event just mentioned, it became necessary to organize the artillery service on a *cadre* to correspond with an infantry force of 100,000 infantry; and taking into account the character and extent of the force to be employed, the probable field and nature of operations, and the utmost efficiency of the arm. This necessity led to the formation by General BARRY of a plan for the organization of the artillery, which he submitted to General McCLELLAN, which was approved by him, and which we state in his own words:—

1. That the proportion of the artillery should be in the ratio of at least two and a half pieces to 1,000 men, to be expanded, if possible, to three pieces to one thousand (1,000) men.
2. That the proportion of rifled guns should be one-third, and of smooth-bore two-thirds. That the rifled guns should be restricted to the system of the United States Ordnance Department, and of Parrott; and the smooth-bore (with the exception of a few howitzers for special service) to be exclusively the 12-pounder gun of the model of 1857, variously called the "gun howitzer," the "light 12-pounder," or the "Napoleon."
3. That each field battery should, if practicable, be composed of six guns, and none to be of less than four guns; and in all cases the guns of each battery should be of uniform calibre.
4. That the field batteries were to be assigned to "divisions," and not to brigades, and in the proportion of four to each division; of which one was to be a battery of regulars, the remainder of volunteers. The captain of the regular battery to be the commandant of the artillery of the division. In the event of several divisions constituting an army corps, at least one-half of the divisional artillery was to constitute the reserve artillery of the corps.
5. That the artillery reserve of the whole army should consist of one hundred (100) guns, and should comprise, besides a sufficient number of light "mounted batteries," all the guns of position, and, until the cavalry was massed, all the horse artillery.
6. That the amount of ammunition to accompany the field batteries was not to be less than 400 rounds per gun.
7. A siege train of fifty pieces. This was subsequently expanded for special service, at the siege of Yorktown, to very nearly one hundred pieces, and comprised the unusual calibres, and enormously heavy weight of metal, of two 200-pounders, five 100-pounders, and ten 15 inch sea-coast mortars.
8. That instruction in the theory and practice of gunnery, as well as in the tactics of the arm, was to be given to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the volunteer batteries, by the study of suitable text-books, and by actual recitations in each division, under the direction of the regular officer commanding the divisional artillery.
9. That personal inspection, as frequent as the nature of circumstances would permit, should be made by me, to be assured of the strict observance of the established organization and drill, and of the special regulations and orders from time to time issued under the authority of the Commanding General; and to note the progressive improvements of the officers and men of the volunteer batteries, and the actual fitness for field service of the whole, both regular and volunteer.

In the main, these propositions formed the basis of the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. Of course the enormous expansion of this arm of the ser-

vice, taking far beyond their capacities the various arsenals and private foundries which had hitherto filled all the wants of the service, demanded a great development in the establishments for the creation of artillery and ordnance materiel. The facts laid before us in General BARRY's Report furnish striking evidence of the marvellous rapidity and energy with which the immense artillery force of the Army of the Potomac was created. We know in military history of but one parallel to it—and that was the creation by NAPOLEON of his artillery force previous to the invasion of Russia. Both exploits were equally grand: but one was the work of an absolute autocrat; the other the result of the resources and energies of a free democracy. As has been before stated, the whole of the field artillery of the "Division of the Potomac," July 25, 1861, was comprised in nine imperfectly equipped batteries of thirty guns, 650 men and 400 horses. In March, 1862, when, after an interval of but seven months, the whole army took the field, it consisted of ninety-two batteries and five hundred and twenty guns, 12,500 men, and 10,000 horses, fully equipped, and in readiness for active field service! Of the whole force, thirty batteries belonged to the Regular and sixty-two to the Volunteer service. When the Army of the Potomac, on the 1st of April, 1862, embarked for Fortress Monroe and the Virginia Peninsula, the whole field artillery, organized under General BARRY's direction, had been disposed as follows:—

	Bat.	Guns.
Detached for service in the Department of South Carolina.	2	12
Detached for service in the Department of North Carolina.	1	6
Detached for service in the Department of the Gulf.	1	6
Command of Major-General Dix (Baltimore).	3	20
Detached for service in the Mountain Department (Division of General Blenker).	3	18
1st Corps (Major-General McDowell).	12	68
5th Corps (Major-General Banks).	12	59
Defences of Washington (Brigadier-General Wadsworth).	6	32

Embarked (March 15th to April 1st) for the Peninsula.	40	221
	92	520

During the Peninsular campaign, the artillery force, from first to last, made a grand total of sixty batteries of 343 guns. It was during this campaign that our volunteer batteries received their first instruction in that great school of practice whose lessons have brought this arm of the service in the Potomac army to such splendid perfection. General BARRY pays a just compliment to the docile and industrious spirit of the volunteer artillery officers at that period. "Many of the volunteer batteries," he says, "evinced such 'zeal and intelligence, and availed themselves so industriously' of the instructions of the Regular officers, their commanders, and of the example of the Regular batteries, their associates, that they made rapid progress, and finally attained a 'degree of proficiency highly creditable.'" General BARRY, in a sub-report, gives a detailed diary of the artillery operations (or rather artillery preparations) of the siege of Yorktown; and he states it as a matter of bitter professional disappointment to him that the enemy's premature and hasty abandonment of his line deprived the artillery of the Army of the Potomac of the opportunity of exhibiting the superior power and efficiency of the unusually heavy metal used in the siege, and of reaping the honor and just reward of their unceasing labors, day and night, for nearly a month. The siege train consisted of 101 pieces, as follows, namely:—

2	200-pounder Parrott rifled guns.
11	100 " " " "
13	30 " " " "
22	20 " " " "
10	4½-inch rifle siege-guns.
10	13 " sea-coast mortars.
10	10 " " " "
15	10 " siege-mortars.
5	8 " " " "
5	8 " " howitzers.

During the subsequent operations of the Peninsular campaign, the services of the artillery were very arduous, and as brilliant as they were arduous. On more than one occasion (at the battle of Malvern particularly) it confessedly saved the army from serious disaster. Of these important actions we regret to say that General BARRY furnishes no report.

General BARRY, like his confrère General BARNARD of the Engineers, has a word to say of the deficiency of rank in the artillery service. With the large force in this army, serving in six *corps d'armée* of eleven divisions, the only general and field officers were: 1 brigadier-general, 4 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels and 3 majors—a number obviously insufficient, and which impaired to a great degree the efficiency of the arm, in consequence of the want of rank and official influence of the commanders of corps and divisional artillery. "This faulty organization," justly remarks General BARRY, "can only be suitably corrected by legislative action, and it is earnestly hoped that the attention of 'the proper authorities may be at an early day invited to it.' We regret to say that though their 'attention' has often since been 'invited' to it, the evil remains to this day in almost equal force, and the gross injustice is seen of a body of officers, whose services are unequalled in their value and importance, suffering from the false organization of their arm. This radical defect has already lost us some of our finest artillery officers; and, if not corrected, it must, we fear, lose us a great many more.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

Circular No. 100.

Paragraph 85 of the Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal General of the United States is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest imbecility.
2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.
3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing, who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board.
4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.
5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
6. Confirmed consumption. Incipient consumption does not exempt.
7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.
8. Invervate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.
9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.
10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
11. Habitual or confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, which has so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anaesthesia induced by ether only.
13. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption, unless accompanied with a manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.
14. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.
15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.
16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eye lids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt; if found, on trial, to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the Invalid Corps.
17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose, so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozæna, dependent on caries in progress.
18. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.
19. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.
20. Dumbness: permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.
21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.
22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.
23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss is so great, that if the man were restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.
24. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition: fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.
25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum.
26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.
27. Hernia.
28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.
29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.
30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.
31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.
32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned, and of rare occurrence, is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.
33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.
34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.
35. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg, or foot.
36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.
37. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or ankylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.
38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand. Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands, so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
39. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.
40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.
41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

The disasters to the Navy during the year were not numerous, the *Bainbridge*, *Mississippi* and some more insignificant craft having been lost. In the list of officers there will be no material alterations, except that Admiral Dahlgren will follow Dupont in the new register. At the head of the retired list Charles Stewart will still occupy his place, having persistently refused promotion which would leave him less pay than he has at present.

Mr. W. C. St. John, late United States Consular Agent in Newfoundland, suggests, in a communication to the *Boston Advertiser*, that in view of the loss of life and property continually occurring near Cape Race, a fresh survey of that part of the coast of Newfoundland be speedily undertaken, having for its object the elucidation of the question of the variation of the currents near that coast. He attributes them to the action of the tidal wave at the new and full moon, operating with the trend of the cape lands and the deep and capacious inlets and bays abounding in that neighborhood.

FORTIFICATION—LAND DEFENCES—PROFILES.

FORTIFICATION being the art of so preparing selected positions that in them the few can successfully resist the assaults of the many—the points to be considered in fortifying are, the cover from the enemy's fire, the distant defence by artillery, the near defence by musketry, the obstacles by which assault is to be prevented or retarded, and the defence of these obstacles. The new facts in fortification are dependent upon the new facts in artillery. They are, that the distant defence must include at least a radius of 5000 yards, that the near defence of musketry extends to 800 yards, and that the increased penetration and accuracy of rifled projectiles require increased care in the construction and modifications in the nature of the cover to be provided. Instead of examining in detail the fallacies of books, a work which would occupy much time to little purpose, it will be better to lay down certain simple principles and from them deduce the forms to be adopted.

The cover necessary to give a work depends upon its position and the projectiles it has to resist. It depends upon the position; because certain positions give cover without any parapet. The reverse slope of a hill, for instance, is selected for a battery, because of the cover it gives; the more nearly the position of a work approaches this, the less cover is necessary. A work between two hills could only be covered from them by being roofed in. A work upon a hill requires but little cover against valleys around it. Eight feet of ground has been laid down as essential upon level ground. Cover is obtained by digging a ditch and throwing up the earth in front or in rear. If in front, the defenders stand in the ditch, and the cover is rarely made more than four feet six inches—two feet in the ditch and two feet six inches of a parapet in front;—such cover is only protection against musketry fire, grape, canister and shell splinters; but the small mark which it presents makes it practically almost impossible to injure it by artillery fire. This sort of cover is available mainly for the near or musketry defence. It has been extensively used, for the first time, in this war, and its advantages, though long theoretically known, have been for the first time practically tested. It is the useful application of that which was true in the principles which regulated the construction of the continued lines so extensively used in and antecedent to the days of MARLBOROUGH. No work gives so much defensive power with so little labor. Its chief defect is that it gives no cover to the ground in its rear, and that therefore neither can reinforcements be sent nor the defenders withdrawn without being much exposed. This was exemplified in the passages of the Rappahannock at and below Fredericksburg, where the defenders were prevented from leaving their rifle pits, or even firing from there by a close artillery fire, while the assailants, crossing securely in boats under its protection, captured them all.

When six feet to eight feet of cover or more are given, the ditch is placed outside. The parapet then consists of a mass of earth bounded by three slopes. The exterior at one in one, or a base equal to its height; the superior varying from one in four to one in six, and the interior as steep as possible, usually four in one. The rule for the exterior slope appears faulty. In the bombardment of Fort Wagner, little or no effect was produced on the parapet of the work, because being constructed of sand, it had assumed a very flat exterior slope, probably one in two or one in three. With flat exterior slopes and unrammed earth, the effect of exploding shells is merely to blow a small quantity of earth up, which falls down again nearly in the same place. With steep exterior slopes and dense parapets, the shells penetrate deeper and throw the earth back into the ditch, thus weakening and destroying the parapet. A shell with a 5 lb. charge falling at an angle of 10°, and penetrating five feet and then exploding, will displace 197 cubic feet in a slope of one in one, throwing it out at an angle of 45°; 73 cubic feet in a slope of one in two, throwing it up at an angle of 63°, and only 57 cubic feet in a slope of one in three, throwing it up at an angle of 72°.

The rule laid down for the thickness of parapets is that they should be one-half thicker than the penetration of the heaviest projectile which can be brought against them. The projectile most destructive to earthen parapets being shells, the rule should be that the thickness of the parapet should be sufficient—allowance being made for the increased penetration consequent upon the earth being disturbed by previous explosions—to prevent the exploding shell from exerting any power to overthrow the interior slope.

The ordinary arrangements for acting offensively from the parapets are three-fold. For musketry, a banquette, or foot-bank, as the old English writers have it, four feet three inches below the crest of the parapet and three feet to four feet six inches wide, on which the defenders stand to fire over the parapets. This foot-bank, admirably adapted to this special purpose, is defective in that it affords no means of mounting the parapet, where all assaults should be met. In hand to hand conflicts the advantages are with those who stand highest. They have the upper hand. The Romans, who fortified entirely for hand to hand conflicts, raised a bank of earth three feet high and very wide, steep in front, on which the

defenders stood. The assailants of a work, if they force the passage of the ditch, have for the hand to hand conflict the very position of the defence in the Roman forts. To obviate this, the banquette should be raised to two feet nine inches below the crest, arranged for kneeling fire, and this height broken by a step, on which the elbow can be placed. The defenders could then mount and receive the assault on the crest of the parapets when the assailants passed the ditch.

Guns are fired from works either through embrasures or en barbette. Barbette guns have the advantage of range, and, unless it is intended to roof in the gun with haxo or other casemates, timber, blindages, &c., the disadvantage as regards cover is not sufficient to compensate for the diminished range, except when the guns can be attacked by sharpshooters. The cover of embrasures and the exposure of barbettes, are both much exaggerated. The former acts as a funnel, and leads shot in to the gun, which in a barbette would pass harmlessly over. Every percussion shell which explodes on any part of the cheek of an embrasure, bursts just where it will do most injury to the gun detachment. The exposed side of a barbette should always be covered by a high traverse bonnetto. The practice inaugurated at Sebastopol by TODLESEN, and practiced in all rebel works, of having a large number of good traverses, is thoroughly sound. The defences of Washington are singularly faulty in this particular. In covering guns with masonry or timber, some portion of the covering over the embrasure must be exposed. Where the work is intended to make a stout defence, as the works around Charleston, Richmond, Washington, &c., this portion should invariably be protected with railroad iron, in three or four thicknesses. It is not essential nor even advisable, that the density of the parapet should be everywhere alike. Shot revolving round a fixed or predetermined axis, as do all rifled shot, are specially susceptible to differential resistances. A slope of denser material proceeding from the foot of the exterior slope to the crest of the parapet, would be almost certain to deflect upwards and outwards any shot which should penetrate far enough to strike it.

In profile, then, a distinction should be clearly drawn between works for near and for distant defence. The parapet should be made thicker, should have a flatter exterior slope, and should be so constructed in the interior as to facilitate offensive returns, and the density of the parapet should when possible be increased towards the interior.

In another paper the trace or outline of works will be considered.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARTILLERY.

The following is a list of the promotion of Field-Officers of the United States Artillery, since the publication of the *Army Register* of 1863:

FIRST ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-Colonel ISRAEL VODGES, of the 5th, to be Colonel, vice DIMICK, retired.

Major W. F. BARRY, of the 5th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice NAUMAN, deceased.

Captain JAMES B. RICKETTS, to be Major, vice VODGES, promoted (as Lieutenant-Colonel) to 5th Artillery.

Captain JOHN M. BRANNAN, to be Major, vice ARNOLD, promoted to 2d Artillery.

SECOND ARTILLERY.—Major LEWIS G. ARNOLD, of the 1st, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice BROOKS, promoted to 4th Artillery.

Captain H. A. ALLEN, to be Major, vice HILL, promoted to the 5th Artillery.

THIRD ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. SHERMAN, of the 5th, to be Colonel, vice GATES, retired.

Major HENRY S. BURTON, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice BURKE, retired.

Major HENRY J. HUNT, of the 5th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice BURTON, promoted to 5th Artillery.

Captain A. A. GIBSON, of the 2d, to be Major, vice BURTON, promoted.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.—Lieut.-Colonel HORACE BROOKS, of the 2d, to be Colonel, vice MERCHANT, retired.

Major JOSEPH ROBERTS, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice WYSE, resigned.

Captain A. P. HOWE, to be Major, vice ROBERTS, promoted.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY S. BURTON, of the 3d, to be Colonel, vice BROWN, retired.

Major BENNETT H. HILL, of the 2d, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice VODGES, promoted to the 1st Artillery.

Captain WM. HAYS, of the 2d, to be Major, vice BARRY, promoted to 1st Artillery.

Captain GEO. W. GETTY, to be Major, vice HUNT, promoted to 3d Artillery.

UNION OFFICERS IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

THE list of officers now prisoners in the hands of the rebels, which has been extensively published in the papers of the country, came to us at a late hour last week and was crowded out of the JOURNAL. We therefore give below the names of the field, staff and regular officers included in the list:—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.
Neal Dow, 3d div., 19th army corps—Port Hudson, La., June 30.

COLONELS.
T. A. Bartleson, 100th Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C. H. Carlton, 89th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
L. F. de Cesnola, 4th N. Y. cavalry—London Co., Va., Sept. 17.
W. G. Ely, 18th Conn.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
W. F. Kindrick, 3d W. Tenn. cavalry—Corinth, Miss., Sept. 10.
O. A. Lawson, 3d Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
H. La Favour, 22d Mich.—Rome, Ga., May 3.
R. W. McClain, 51st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. H. Powell, 24 Va. cavalry—Wyerlyville, Va., July 13.
Thomas E. Rose, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
A. D. Straight, 51st Ind.—Rome, Ga., May 3.
Charles W. Tilden, 19th Maine—Gettysburg, Penn., July 1.
A. H. Tippen, 68th Penn.—Bristol Station, Va., Oct. 14.
W. F. Wilson, 123d Ohio—Winchester, Va., June 15.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

F. Cavado, 114th Penn.—Gettysburg, Tenn., July 1.
W. H. Glenn, 89th Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
H. C. Hobart, 21st Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
H. B. Hunter, 123d Ohio—Winchester, Va., June 15.
C. A. Hotten, 6th Md.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
A. P. Henry, 15th Ky. cavalry—Jackson, Tenn., June 29.
E. L. Hayes, 100th Ohio—Line Creek, Tenn., Sept. 8.
O. C. Johnson, 15th Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
J. H. Mayhew, 8th Ky.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. F. Lascelle, 9th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. E. McMackin, 21st Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
R. S. Northcott, 12th Va.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
C. H. Morton, 84th Ill.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
D. Miles, 78th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
M. Nichols, 18th Conn.—Winchester, Va., June 15.
Wm. Price, 139th Va. Militia—Beverly, Va., July 2.
F. S. Pyfer, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
A. F. Rodgers, 80th Ill.—Rome, Ga., May 3.
G. Von Helmrich, 4th Miss. cavalry—Jackson, Tenn., June 29.
A. Von Schrader, Insp.-Gen., 14th A. C.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.

J. P. Spofford, 97th N. Y.—Gettysburg, Tenn., July 1.

T. S. West, 24th Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
J. H. Wing, 3d Ohio—Rome, Ga., May 3.
J. Williams, 25th Ohio—Gettysburg, Tenn., July 1.
J. J. Sanderson, Staff officer—Benton's Ford, Va., July 20.

MAJORS.
John E. Clark, 6th Mich.—New Baltimore, Va., Oct. 19.
J. P. Collins, 29th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C. Farnsworth, 1st Conn. cavalry—Haltown, Va., July 14.
G. H. Fitzsimmons, 30th Ind.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C. or J. Hall, 1st Vt. cavalry—Marshallville, Va., Oct. 12.
J. H. Honstater, 132d N. Y.—Batchelor's Creek, N. C., July 25.
S. Kenner, 64th N. Y.—Gettysburg, Va., July 1.
W. D. Morton, 14th N. Y. cav.—Newport's Cross, Miss., June 15.
A. McMahon, 21st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
D. McKersell, 10th Wis.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
S. McGuire, 2d N. Y. cavalry—Liberty Mills, Va., Sept. 22.
B. B. McDonald, 101st Ohio—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W. B. Neepfer, 67th Penn.—Gettysburg, Tenn., July 1.
O. M. Pope, 8th N. Y. cavalry—Hagerstown, Md., July 10.
L. A. Phelps, 6th Va.—Guyandotte, Va., Aug. 16.
A. Phillips, 77th Penn.—Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
T. B. Rodgers, 140th Penn.—Gettysburg, Tenn., July 1.
W. J. Russell, A. A. G.—Benton's Ford, Va., July 20.
J. C. Varando, 3d Ohio—Rome, Ga., May 3.
J. H. Hooper, 16th Mass.—White Plains, Va., July 26.
H. A. White, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry.
A. Von Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania.
W. E. Sterling, A. D. C. to General Hooker.
J. N. Walker, 73d Indiana.
H. White, 67th Pennsylvania.
George Stow, 88th Indiana.

STAFF OFFICERS—CAPTAINS.

F. Barton, A. A. G., 2d brig, 3d div., 6th Army corps.
J. O'Keefe, A. A. G. to General Buford.
E. A. Forbes, A. C. S.
B. F. Fisher, Signal corps.
B. E. Thomson, A. A. C.
S. A. Arguhart, commanding 3d division, 6th Army corps.
J. A. A. Q. M. 2d division, 6th Army corps.
J. H. Whelan, A. Q. M. 1st brig, 1st div., 6th Army corps.
J. R. Muhleman, A. A. G.
C. Dutton, Quartermaster.
W. H. Douglas, Commissary.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Bradford, commanding 1st brig, 1st div., 6th Army corps.
R. C. Maggs, A. D. C. to General Baxter.
W. C. Cameron, A. D. C. to General Upton.
B. Cole, A. Q. M. 2d New York cavalry.
G. H. Morrissey, Q. M. 12th Iowa.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—CAPTAINS.
John Christopher, 16th U. S.; N. A. Stanton, 10th U. S.; E. L. Smith, 19th U. S.; T. Teneycke, 2d U. S.; V. K. Hart, 10th U. S.; G. S. Pierce, 19th U. S.; M. A. Cochran, 18th U. S.; Thomas Cummins, 19th U. S.

LIEUTENANTS.

H. B. Freeman, 18th U. S.; W. G. Galloway, 15th U. S.; R. H. Gray, 15th U. S.; F. W. Hoadine, 16th U. S.; M. C. Cansten, 19th U. S.; J. B. Dewiss, 2d U. S. cavalry; E. P. Brown, 15th U. S.; F. T. Bennett, 10th U. S.; W. Blanchard, 2d U. S. cavalry; W. Stewart, 16th U. S.; W. H. Smith, 10th U. S.; W. F. Randolph, 6th U. S. artillery; T. Spaulding, 6th U. S. cavalry; T. Kendall, 15th U. S.; J. Ludlow, 5th U. S. artillery; H. C. Poncehall, 18th U. S.; H. Moulton, 1st U. S. cavalry; W. Clifford, 1st U. S. infantry; M. Mahan, 16th U. S.; F. Mackey, 16th U. S.; R. Gaseby, 19th U. S.; R. C. Gate, 18th U. S.; T. V. Willigan, 1st U. S. cavalry; L. Thompson, 2d U. S. cavalry; M. Tower, 13th U. S.; E. McB. Timmony, 10th U. S.; E. J. Spaulding, 2d U. S. cavalry; J. Kerwing, 6th U. S. cavalry; W. Nelson, 13th U. S.; Y. Brickham, 19th U. S.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

W. G. Fogg, Acting Master's Mate, steamer *Satellite*.
E. H. Fenstriss, steamer *Rattler*.
E. L. Haines, Acting Master's Mate, steamer *Powhatan*.
John Mee, Third Assistant Engineer, steamer *Satellite*.
C. McCormick, steamer *Satellite*.
James McCauley, Second Assistant Engineer, steamer *Reliance*.
S. D. Robinson, A. A. C. M. Com., steamer *Satellite*.
E. J. Robinson, Pilot, steamer *Satellite*.
A. D. Kenshaw, Third Assistant Engineer, steamer *Reliance*.
W. W. Myers, U. S. N.
J. B. Uhler, U. S. A.

THE following is a list of the casualties among officers in General Geary's division during the recent attack upon it at Wauhatchie valley, Tenn.:

KILLED.—Lieut. Clending, Adjutant 109th Penn.
Major John A. Boyle, 11th Penn.
Lieut. M. D. Pettit, 11th Penn.
Lieut. Ed. R. Geary, Knapp's Penn. Battery.
Adjutant Mudge, 33d Mass.

WOUNDED—GEARY'S DIVISION.—In 3d Brigade: Captain J. B. Seymour, 149th N. Y., face. In 2d Brigade: Captain C. A. Atnell, Knapp's Penn. Battery, severely; Colonel Underwood, 33d Mass., probably mortal.

WOUNDED.—Brigadier-General Green was wounded while in line of battle. A gun-shot struck him in the mouth, carried away a portion of his teeth, a piece of his jaw-bone, and passed out through the cheek.

Lieut. L. R. Davis, Aide-de-Camp, Geary's Staff, wounded seriously in the shoulder.

Captain Moses Viele, Commissary of Musters, Geary's Staff, wounded slightly in the shoulder.

Assistant-Inspector-General John J. Haight, Cobham's Staff, severely.

Lieut. John McFarland, Pa. Vols., slightly.
Lieut. Albert Black, 11th Pa., severely.
Lieut. A. H. Tracy, 11th Pa., slightly.
Lieut.-Col. James M. Walker, 11th Pa., slightly.
Capt. James M. Wells, 11th Pa., slightly.
Capt. Wallace Warner, 11th Pa., slightly.
Capt. Silas Pierson, 11th Pa., severely.
Lieut. Marshall Corbett, 11th Pa., severely.
Capt. Charles A. Alwell, Independent Battery E, Pa. Vols., seriously.

THE following Union officers died in rebel prisons from January to September, 1863:—

Captain C. S. Schaffer, 5th Penn., Jan. 30.
Captain H. Dellman, 7th Penn., Jan. 8.
Captain S. S. Marchant, 136th Penn., Feb. 18.
Major Robert Morris, 6th Penn., Aug. 13.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General B. M. Prentiss has tendered his resignation to the War Department, and it has been accepted.

LIEUT.-Colonel S. W. Beall, of the Invalid Corps, has been ordered from St. Louis, Mo., to Camp Chase, Ohio.

BRIGADIER-General James Steedman, of the Army of the Cumberland, reached Washington on the 6th.

MAJOR-General Benjamin F. Butler left Washington on the 9th for Fortress Monroe to assume his new command.

H. S. NEWCOMB, late commander of the U. S. steamer *Tiger*, died at Key West recently. He was from Rhode Island.

CAPTAIN John S. Jordan, of the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, died suddenly on Monday, at Fort Thayer, in the northern defenses of Washington.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Parker A. Porter, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to report to Major-General Thomas, at Chattanooga.

THOMAS Francis Meagher has been reinstated in the rank of Brigadier-General, with permission to recruit to its complement his old Irish Brigade.

LIEUTENANT-Commanding H. H. O. Eyttinge, U. S. gunboat *Chillicothe*, Mississippi Squadron, has been granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

LIEUTENANT-Commander E. K. Owens, U. S. N., Division Commander of the Mississippi River Squadron, is now on a brief leave of absence to visit his friends in Illinois.

BRIGADIER-General Charles K. Graham having nearly recovered from the effects of his wound, and the subsequent confinement in Libby prison, has left New York to rejoin his command.

MAJOR-General Augur has been relieved from the Presidency of the General Court-Martial which is about to proceed to the trial of Colonel McReynolds, and Major-General Heintzelman has been assigned to the position.

COLONEL Moses N. Wiswell, of the 6th Regiment Invalid Corps, late of Newark, N. J., succeeds Colonel Richard H. Rush in charge of the Invalid Corps Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General's office.

J. O. MASON, paymaster in the U. S. A., was arrested a few days ago in New York for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and taken to the station house, where \$5,596 was found upon his person.

COLONEL Beckwith, Commissary U. S. A., has left Washington city for St. Louis, to which post he has been transferred. His successor here is Captain Bell, who has long been Chief of the Commissary at Alexandria.

BRIGADIER-General G. H. Gordon recently came North from the Department of the South, in the *Arago*. He had been summoned to testify in the Stimers Court of Inquiry, but that court had been dissolved before he arrived.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel James F. Rustling, late Inspector at the Quartermaster's Department in the Army of the Potomac, has been transferred to General Hooker's command of his own request.

COLONEL Richard H. Rush, Assistant Provost-Marshal, has been relieved from charge of the Invalid Corps Bureau. Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill, his assistant, is left temporarily in charge.

The following officers have been honorably discharged the service of the United States:—Captain John Gillespie, 57th Penn. Vols.; Lieuts. J. J. Doyle, 99th Penn. Vols., T. D. Cunningham, 59th Penn. Vols.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Towers, Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, has been relieved of his command by an order from the War Department, and Captain Gwynn, Medical Inspector on General Slough's staff, has been appointed to the office.

The following officers who were ordered before the Retiring Board now in session at Annapolis, Md., have been returned to duty:—Lieutenant Geo. B. Butler, 3d U. S. Infantry; Geo. Williams, 4th U. S. Infantry, and 2d Lieutenant Geo. Verrell, 15th Maine.

By order of the Secretary of War the office of Provost-Marshal of the War Department has been discontinued. Colonel L. C. Baker, formerly Provost-Marshal, has received 30 days' leave of absence for the purpose of recruiting his Battalion of Rangers to a regiment.

MAJOR Frederick Townsend, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service at Albany, N. Y., and Major Wallace, 6th U. S. Infantry, the late Superintendent, has been ordered to join his regiment in the field.

The following deaths are reported in the Mississippi Squadron:—Oct. 7, Samuel J. Owens, Acting Ensign; Oct. 10, Lafayette Dunn, Acting Master's Mate; Oct. 16, R. H. Wells, 1st Coast Pilot; Sept. 29, Andrew J. Rich, Acting Ensign.

By special order from General Martindale, Military Governor of Washington, Lieutenants Baker, 86th New York, Thompson and Sheen, 39th Massachusetts, and Sturdivant, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, who have been for a long time past on duty at the Provost Marshal's office, have been permanently assigned to duty in that department.

BRIGADIER-General Canby, who since about the middle of July has been in command of the United States troops in the city and harbor of New York, has been relieved, and ordered to Washington. Brigadier-General Stannard, who has been in command of Fort Richmond, Sandy Hook, and the defenses on that side of the harbor, succeeds General Canby.

On the 10th inst. Colonel Upton, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented General Meade with eight battle flags taken at that time. General Meade replied in a few felicitous remarks.

The following officers of the regular army have been retired:—Lieut.-Colonel Daniel P. Whitney, 6th U. S. Infantry; Major Bruce Cameron, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Captain

Joseph H. McArthur, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Captain J. H. Carlisle, 2d U. S. Artillery; Captain Cornelius Hook, Jr., 1st U. S. Artillery; Captain J. W. Magruder, 7th U. S. Infantry; 1st Lieut. F. E. Brownell, 11th U. S. Infantry.

Two Union officers named Major John B. Houstain of the 132d New York Volunteers and Lieutenant D. Von Hiltzein of "Scott's 900 Cavalry" arrived in Washington last week, having escaped from Libby Prison on the 24th ult. They were eleven days in making their way to the Union lines. In the course of their journey they had many narrow escapes from capture.

On the morning of the 5th Lieutenant Hedges, of the Second New York Cavalry, Acting Commissary of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry division, while riding, accompanied by a single Orderly, from Catlett's Station to a point three miles distant, was shot at and seriously if not mortally wounded. This occurred almost within sight of General Pleasanton's headquarters, and within a mile of the headquarters of General Meade.

The following resignations have occurred in the Mississippi Squadron:—Oct. 8, Geo. W. Armstrong, Acting Carpenter; Oct. 9, Thomas Holbrecker, Third Assistant Engineer; Wm. G. Sheety, Pilot; Oct. 13, Archibald Miller, David E. Wade, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; Oct. 23, R. H. Timmond, Acting Master; Oct. 31, Jacob Barron, Acting Ensign; James C. Dohrmann, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Chas. L. Riber, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Thomas Gardner, Acting Gunner.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked, and they will be no longer recognized as belonging to the naval service, or to the Mississippi Squadron:—Oct. 9, 1863, T. J. Sheets, Acting Master's Mate; Oct. 13, 1863, Geo. W. Todd, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, ill health; Oct. 24, 1863, E. A. De Camp, Acting Master's Mate, *Eastport*, ill health; James E. Russell, 1st Class Pilot, *Gen. Lyon*, disloyalty; Daniel Lantz, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, *Chillicothe*, inefficiency; John K. Myers, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, ill health; Oct. 27, 1863, Emanuel Longmayer, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, *Osage*, inefficiency.

The following promotions are reported in the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry:—Major Robert L. Bodine, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Samuel G. Moffett, to be Major; First Lieutenant Robert Bruce, to be Captain Company A; Second Lieutenant William Fish, to be First Lieutenant Company A; First Sergeant Harry Clifton, to be Second Lieutenant Company A; Second Lieutenant Jerry J. Heileg, to be First Lieutenant Company D; First Sergeant John Flannery, to be Second Lieutenant Company D; First Sergeant James D. Head, to be Second Lieutenant Company I.

The following is a list of promotions in the Department of the South, for the month of October:—Redfield Duryea, 1st Lieut. and Adj., 6th Connecticut Vols., to be Lieut. Col. same regiment; Wilber F. Lane, 1st Lieut. 8th Maine Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Emerson S. Suptill, 2d Lieut. 8th Maine Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; John Stevens, 1st Sergt. 8th Maine Vols., to be 2d Lieut. same regiment; James H. Dandy, 1st Lieut. 100th New York Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Henry V. Stonehouse, Private New York Vol. Eng., to be 1st Lieut. 3d South Carolina Vols.; Hillman Smith, 1st Lieut. 8th Maine Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Frederick Metcalf, civil life, to be 2d Lieut. 3d Rhode Island Art.; Adolph Bessie, 2d Lieut. 3d South Carolina Vols., to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant same regiment; John M. Cowen, 2d Lieut. 8th Maine Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; Dudley W. Strickland, Major 48th New York Vols., to be Lieut.-Col. same regiment; William H. Dunbar, 1st Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; James M. Nichols, 1st Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Aaron H. Ingraham, 2d Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; V. R. K. Hilliard, 2d Lieut. 48th New York Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; John L. Taylor, 1st Sergt. 8th Maine Vols., to be 2d Lieut. same regiment; Robert M. Lavy, Private, 6th Connecticut Vols., to be 1st Lieut. and Q. M., 4th South Carolina Regiment; Charles G. Ward, 2d Lieut. 24th Massachusetts Vols., to be 1st Lieut. same regiment; Samuel C. Peck, 1st Lieut. 6th Connecticut Vols., to be Capt. same regiment; Walter Fitch, 2d Lieut. 6th Connecticut Vols., to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant same regiment.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE numerous disqualifications for service framed previous to the late draft have been reduced in number, by an order from the War Department, from fifty-one to forty-one.

OFFICERS are to be detailed from regiments now in the field for recruiting service, in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and other States.

THE people of Indiana, without distinction of party, are straining every nerve to raise the quota of men required by the last call of the President. The ablest orators of the State are taking the stump.

PROFESSOR Henry Coppée, of the University of Pennsylvania, is delivering three lectures in Philadelphia on "Fortifications, Attack and Defence, and How a Great Battle was Fought."

MR. SEWARD has authorized the announcement that the six rams building at Nantes and Bordeaux, France, for the rebels, will not be permitted to leave port. The French Government takes this course in response to the remonstrance of Minister Dayton.

THE mortality among our exchanged prisoners at Annapolis, and the too conclusive testimony of the barbarous usage of those in Richmond, have determined our Government to apply corrective retaliation if the rebel authorities do not, upon remonstrance, treat our captured men according to rules of war.

THE authorities at Washington some time since issued orders for the erection of barracks at the various posts about that city, in place of the tents heretofore in use. That portion of the 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers doing garrison duty at Fort Lincoln, D. C., have completed theirs already, and recently gave a grand party in honor of the event.

Dr. William P. Rucker, by whose detention at Richmond on charges of a criminal nature the exchange of surgeons had been stopped, arrived at Gauley Bridge, Virginia, on Saturday last. About two weeks since he eluded the vigilance of his captors and came safely through to our lines.

COMMANDING officers of companies in the Invalid Corps are directed to call the attention of the men of their commands to a long list of letters which have been forwarded to the Invalid Corps Bureau from the Washington City post-office, in which they remained (uncalled for) a reasonable time, and direct those to whom they are addressed to send for them immediately.

E. W. GANTT, formerly a Congressman in rebellion, and a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, but now a prisoner of war at Little Rock, has issued a remarkable address to the people of Arkansas, in which he counsels submission to the Union arms, and denounces Jeff. Davis in unmeasured terms as a hypocrite and tyrant, and by no means the man for the occasion.

THE *Richmond Examiner* of Nov. 5th says:—"Grant is no longer dependent upon the railroad for food. His troops have no longer to live on half rations. It is no longer impossible for him to winter at Chattanooga if he thinks proper to do so. Nor will his threatened advance be any more nullified by the want of stores. In a word, we have lost the advantages of the battle of Chickamauga. The battle of Chickamauga must be fought again."

GENERAL Peck, commanding the District of North Carolina, at Newbern, in a recent order, calls attention to the number of regiments without chaplains. He recommends that the deficiency be supplied, as Congress has made liberal provision for the supply of chaplains. He characterizes the neglect in this matter as repugnant to the instincts and feelings of the American people, and an evidence that soldiers have retrograded from the high moral standard maintained at their Northern homes.

MARSHAL Forey, the chief of the French expedition to Mexico, and under whose command Puebla was taken and the capital of the Republic entered, is on his way to France. At Havana, where he arrived on the 27th ult., he was received with honors. His frigate, the *Panama*, being short of coal, put into New York last week, and he took the opportunity to make a trip to Niagara. Many honors undoubtedly await the conqueror of the Mexicans, on his arrival in France.

MISS Charlotte Cushman's noble efforts in behalf of the Sanitary Commission have drawn from Mr. Bellows, the Secretary, a grateful tribute in acknowledgment of the receipt of over \$8,000, the proceeds of entertainments in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, given by her. Mr. Bellows says: "It is due to Miss Charlotte Cushman to say, that this extraordinary gift of money, so magically evoked by her spell, is but the least part of the service which, ever since our war began, she has been rendering our cause in Europe. Her earnest faith in the darkest hours, her prophetic confidence in our success, her eloquent patriotism, in all presences, have been potent influences abroad, and deserve and command the gratitude of the whole Nation."

THE Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* says the following is an extract from a strictly private letter received in Washington from General Rosecrans:—"As to my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, I have only to say that I pray God that the country may be as well and better served by another. As for the infamous lies which are put forth through the press to blast my reputation, such as disabling mental disease, the use of opium, disobedience of orders in not advancing when ordered, in waiting for reinforcements, etc., etc., if I thought they came from our Government I would despair of a nation headed by such a Government. That the people will accept them, or that God will prosper their authors, I do not believe. Personally, I commend myself to the just and merciful One, who knows what is best for me."

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

The following is the list of casualties among officers during the late fight on the Rappahannock. It is as complete as it is possible now to make it:

KILLED.

Captain R. W. Furlong, Co. D, 6th Maine.
Captain Horace Walker, Co. A, 5th Wisconsin.
Captain James Ordway, Co. D, 5th Wisconsin.
Lieut. H. Wilkins, Co. A, 6th Maine.
Lieut. James B. McKinley, Co. E, 6th Maine.
Lieut. John French, Co. B, 5th Maine.
Lieut. Tubbs, Co. K, 5th Maine.
Captain Maynard.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier General Robt. O. Tyler, not disabled.
Colonel T. S. Allen, 5th Wisconsin, in hand.
Lieutenant Colonel Theodore B. Catlin, 5th Wisconsin, slightly.
Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Harris, 6th Maine, hip shattered.
Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Mullett, 5th Maine, shell wound in side.
Major Fryar, 43d New York, in wrist.
Major H. M. Wheeler, 5th Wisconsin.
Adjutant Charles A. Clark, 6th Maine, leg.
Captain George W. Burnham, Co. G, 6th Maine, back, shell wound.
Captain J. G. Roberts, Co. H, 6th Maine, arm.
Captain C. J. Witherell, Co. K, 6th Maine, abdomen.
Captain G. W. Russell, of General Russell's staff, hip.
Captain Robert P. Wilson, Acting Adjutant General on General Bartlett's staff, arm.
Captain H. R. Casler, 121st New York, left arm.
First Lieutenant H. H. Wait, Co. D, 6th Maine, breast, severely.
First Lieutenant Percival Knowles, Co. K, 6th Maine, chest.
First Lieutenant Solomon J. Morton, Co. H, 6th Maine, hip and breast.
First Lieutenant Simon Pottle, Co. F, 6th Maine, arm fractured.
First Lieutenant L. W. Smith, Co. G, 6th Maine, leg.
Second Lieutenant J. H. Jacobs, 6th Maine, shoulders.
Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Coan, Co. H, 6th Maine.
Second Lieutenant Henry H. Chamberlin, Co. I, 6th Maine, foot.
Second Lieut. Edward Williams, Co. D, 6th Maine, hand.
Lieut. Calvin B. Hutchison, Co. B, 5th Wisconsin, back.
Lieut. E. P. Mills, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin, arm, slight.
Lieut. Farwell, Co. K, 5th Wisconsin.
Assistant Surgeon D. L. C. Colburn, 5th Vermont.
Lieut. Ed. E. Cole, 119th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Geo. S. Weston, 18th Mass.
Second Lieut. J. A. A. Packard, Co. I, 53d Maine.
Lieut. G. H. Gilbert, Co. B, 122nd N. Y.
Lieut. J. Wells, slightly.
Lieut. George S. Palmer, Co. H, 15th Mass.
Lieut. Simon Potter, Co. F, 6th Maine.
Lieut. R. H. McCormick, Co. K, 44th N. Y., hip, slight.
Capt. B. W. Tucker, Co. E, 22d Mass.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

WE have thus far refrained from any comment on the removal of General ROSECRANS from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, save to repel with indignation the malignant assaults that have been made on his personal courage and character. The shafts of malice strangely overshot themselves and fell on the other side when they took these charges for their aim; for one might as well impugn the courage of JULIUS CÆSAR as that of ROSECRANS, and as for the latter charge, every one who knows aught of General ROSECRANS is aware that he pushes the doctrine and practice of personal purity, temperance and virtue to lengths that emulate the antique days, and find few examples in these degenerate times. His conduct as a military commander is a different affair; and having given our best study, with such lights and aids as are at our command, to this matter, we shall state the case in the form it has assumed in our own thought.

It is hardly necessary to say that the imputations above referred to had nothing to do with the displacement of General ROSECRANS. They were never for a moment entertained by the military authorities at Washington. If *personal* impressions entered into the question—and we shall presently see that they did to an extent greatly to be regretted—they were impressions founded wholly on the views entertained by the war-authorities as to his military conduct.

It is no longer a secret that General ROSECRANS' military conduct from the time of the battle of Murfreesboro, (Stone's River), in the first month of the present year, up to the end of his career at Chickamauga, had given rise to angry bickerings and recriminations between himself and Mr. STANTON and General HALLECK. It is the old story, so oft repeated in military history, of the differences of opinion as to the operations of war, between those whose angle of vision is in the cabinet, and the general whose angle of vision is the field. The first great cause of difference was the failure of General ROSECRANS to advance from Murfreesboro' during the Spring months of the present year. From the beginning of January to the end of June—six months—he lay at Murfreesboro' in apparent inaction, and as month after month went by, the representations from Washington, (we mean of course from General HALLECK and Mr. STANTON), became more and more pressing. It was urged that by lying idle he was imperilling the fortunes of both wings of our great military line, then engaged with the enemy—the right at Vicksburg, the left in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; whereas, by moving on Bragg it was urged he would make an important diversion in favor of both. Out of General ROSECRANS' failure to comply with this request grew an irritating correspondence with the authorities at Washington. On this head a writer who obviously draws his information from official sources says: "Without quoting fully the language of any one set of dispatches, scores passed, of the tone and temper of which this is a faithful reproduction: Secretary STANTON would telegraph, 'I am very much dissatisfied with your long delay, and think, unless you move at once the country cannot justify your course.' General HALLECK would write, 'I feel very kindly to you,

General, and have the highest respect for the abilities you have so signally displayed; but be assured that neither your reputation nor mine can withstand the effects of this delay, at a crisis when the exigencies of the service so imperatively demand movement.' The President would write, 'I am very much grieved by your unaccountable delay. I am bound to believe that you, on the ground, are the best judge of what you can do; but you see how vitally important movement is, and you give me no reasons that seem to me satisfactory for your delay.' To all this General ROSECRANS would answer, 'I know what the country, and I know, too, what the army needs; I must have my communications and supplies secure. It has never been my habit to move into a place till I could stay there. If I am not competent to command the army, you can remove me; but while I remain in command I must use my own discretion, and move when I get ready.' Such passages as this did not occur once or twice only, but frequently."

Such were the causes of that official hostility to General ROSECRANS which took the occasion furnished by the battle of Chickamauga to consummate a long-settled determination, by removing him from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. Before passing on to this part of the subject, however, let us briefly examine the reasons of General ROSECRANS' delay.

To those who know aught of the condition of the Army of the Cumberland at the time General ROSECRANS took it in hand, just previous to the battle of Murfreesboro', it is unnecessary to say that the field-inaction during the spring months was an absolute necessity. He had to take a demoralized mob, to make out of it an army. He had to form a securely fortified secondary base. He had to create a cavalry force—absolutely indispensable to meet the enemy's great superiority in this arm. All these things were accomplished during the six months' seeming inaction at Murfreesboro'.

The time at length came when an advance could be thought of. So long as the fortune of two wings of our great line was unsettled, it was judged wise to see that the centre—the Army of the Cumberland—was held fast and secure; but LEE had been chased out of Maryland, and the siege of Vicksburg was nearing a successful issue. General ROSECRANS judged a forward movement could now be made. In this opinion he was in advance of his corps commanders, and the fact we are about to mention—and of which we were personally cognizant—should go some length in the public estimation to show that General ROSECRANS was justified in his delay. About the middle of June, the commanding General addressed a circular letter to each of the corps and several of the leading division commanders, asking whether he "was in favor of an 'early or immediate advance?' The reply from each and all was an emphatic negative!

Nevertheless General ROSECRANS determined immediately to move, and the boldness and brilliancy of the campaign on which he then entered have their parallel nowhere in the history of the war, save in General GRANT's campaign against Vicksburg. The Torres Vedras of Shelbyville and Tullahoma—positions rendered by art the most formidable on the continent—were successfully turned by a flanking movement on the enemy's right. Many thousands of prisoners were taken, the whole of Tennessee recovered, and the enemy driven across the mountains to their stronghold at Chattanooga. It was a brilliant but bloodless victory.

At Tullahoma, General ROSECRANS found it necessary to plant himself down for a brief season. His communications had to be seen to. The rebels had burned the bridges and destroyed the railroad on their retreat, and June freshets of a severity unparalleled in the experience of the oldest inhabitants of this region, which would have rendered the best roads impassable, had put the poor mountain roads beyond the possibility of immediate use. For this delay he was once more blamed and reprimanded by those who sat in their bureaus at Washington. ROSECRANS, feeling keenly the injustice of these complaints, from men wholly ignorant of the topography of the country in which he was operating, resented them with corresponding bitterness—perhaps even with a bitterness beyond the bounds of military propriety, and than which his resignation would have been more dignified.

Imperative orders now came from the War Depart-

ment that he must advance; and although feeling that his army (then about fifty thousand strong) was insufficient for a decisive campaign, he obeyed. The Tennessee river—a stream half a mile wide—was passed; the Cumberland range was crossed—a task equivalent to the crossing of the Alps. In moving against Chattanooga two methods were open to him: he might move by the north bank of the Tennessee and cross the river opposite Chattanooga, or pass the river thirty miles below, force his way through the passes of Lookout Mountain, and take Chattanooga in reverse. He chose the latter.

And here is the point at which it is proper to correct an erroneous public impression as to the true aim of the battle of Chickamauga. It is currently supposed that General ROSECRANS took possession of Chattanooga, and then imprudently passed beyond and got beaten at Chickamauga. Precisely the reverse is the case. The rebels, finding their position at Chattanooga turned, moved out to plant themselves on the main road (the Rossville road) between ROSECRANS and Chattanooga. The contest of two days at Chickamauga was for the road by which he might get into Chattanooga. By an all night march, he succeeded in reaching the road first, soon followed by the rebels, each coming to it at an angle, the heads of the columns giving battle, and the line gradually closing together in the manner in which, to use the illustration of General GARFIELD, "we should close up a pair of 'shears.'" General ROSECRANS held the road and then the situation, but Chickamauga was the price that had to be paid for it.

WE have no intention of again entering upon an analysis of this battle, and will merely touch upon such portions of General ROSECRANS' conduct during this action, as were made the occasion for his removal. When the rebels pierced the right wing (a fatal step which was occasioned by an ambiguously-worded order of a staff officer, which occasioned the withdrawal of General WOOD's division from its position in the line of battle) General ROSECRANS and Staff were forced back in the rout and separated by the rebels from the right and centre of the army. In order to reach the right and centre, General ROSECRANS had to climb Mission Ridge and make a detour of seven or eight miles. When he had got as far as Rossville, the point at which he might either turn Southward and make to the right and centre, or turn Northward and make to Chattanooga, word was received that NEGLEY's division had been broken and routed. Now NEGLEY held the extreme left. Unfortunately, at the same time, there was a general lull along the whole battle front; so that, to General ROSECRANS' apprehension every circumstance conspired to raise the conviction that the whole army had been routed and that the best thing he could do was to return to Chattanooga, prepare for the reorganization of its shattered fragments and for a defensive battle. He did so, and on reaching Chattanooga telegraphed to Washington his belief that the army had been beaten and routed.

The question of how we are to judge this conduct is so strictly bound up with the peculiarities of General ROSECRANS' mind that it may almost be said to turn on a question of metaphysics. General ROSECRANS is a man whose mental processes are incapable of staying at those half-way houses of impression and belief in which men ordinarily rest when they have not the means of judging with certainty.

He is by constitution an absolutist in thought. He knows only convictions, and when he has made up his mind to a conclusion, he cannot be moved from it. Hence he is either tremendously right or tremendously wrong. Unhappily, it was the latter at Chickamauga. General GARFIELD, his Chief of Staff, who had accompanied General ROSECRANS to that point, which in his career, as well as in the face of the country was the "crossing of the roads," requested that he might be allowed to go on and try and reach the right and centre under THOMAS. He did so, and by night was able to send a dispatch to his Chief, telling him that not only was the army not routed, but that it had made most gallant fighting and held its own. If General ROSECRANS had been correct in his theory and right in his convictions as to the fortune of the day, he did the best thing that could possibly be done in returning to Chattanooga. He was not right in theory, and his action in accordance with that theory was the fatal step of his life.

But was this a meet reason for removing General ROSECRANS? For our own part we think not. He

had achieved successes enough to wipe out many such errors of judgment. But those who sit in the war-offices at Washington thought differently. We have seen the bickerings and recriminations that passed between General ROSECRANS, the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief. We think we do not overstate the matter when we say that something like hostility had been engendered in their minds towards him. We would fain not credit the reports which we receive on good authority, that the Secretary of War has actually charged General ROSECRANS with cowardice! We hope he is incapable of such an access of folly. Nevertheless, as we before said, we consider the removal of General ROSECRANS a deplorable mistake, and the motives for the removal of an order unworthy the dignity of those who direct the military operations of a great nation engaged in war. ROSECRANS was no doubt rash and in some regards wrong. Secretary STANTON has also been rash and in other regards wrong. We could have wished that the President, at the beginning, had come between the angry points of the two and saved to the nation a man who is so generally regarded as perhaps, on the whole, the ablest military head the war has produced, and whose services to his country have been of incomparable value and splendor.

LANCERS AND DRAGOONS.

In our service, both regular and volunteer, as at present organized, we have nothing but cavalry; or rather, as that is the genuine term for mounted troops, we should say we have no distinctions of corps in that arm. During the Mexican war, and since 1838, indeed, we had dragoons, at least in name, and at one time a regiment of mounted riflemen. Soon after the war broke out they were all merged into the single cavalry corps. But of lancers, we have in the regular service made not a single experiment, and but a single one, that of Colonel RUSH's regiment, among the volunteers. The fate of that is well known; the steeds are not dust, but "the lances are rust," "turned in to the quartermaster," and unlikely to see the light again. The regiment, losing its old designation, is now the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry. And yet in the European services the lancers have been a favorite corps, and the lance a useful weapon. The philosophy of it in charging *au fond* upon infantry in line or square is evident. The bayonets of the infantry, added to the length of the horses' neck, keep the trooper at such a distance that he cannot use his sabre; while the lancer, with a weapon from eleven to sixteen feet long, overcomes the distance, and impales the footman in spite of his bayonet. On this ground MARMONT recommends it strongly against infantry, but he goes on to say "all other things being equal, it is certain that a hussar or "chasseur will beat a lancer; they have time to parry, "and return the blow, (*riposter*) before the lancer who "has thrown himself upon them, can recover himself "for defence."

In theory at least the lance is admirable, but in practice it is unwieldy and awkward, and, if useful at arms-length, is by no means so serviceable in a *mêlée* as a sabre. We were told by one of RUSH's men, on asking how he liked the lance:—"The officers like it, but "the men do not, and the officers wouldn't if they had "to use them."

While granting that the weapon has not had a fair trial in America, we are inclined to think it better for show—a forest of spears and pennons—than for use. It is, however, but just to say that this is an individual opinion; for Lord ELLESMERE, writing in the *Quarterly Review* for June 1855, declares his opinion—and it was not an ignorant one—"that the lance is by far "the superior weapon, in the hands of a horseman "bred and trained to its use."

Dragoons, in the best appropriation of the word, are mounted infantry; men who use their horses only to get over great distances rapidly, and then dismount to fight. We are glad to see that this arm is being renewed in our service, and it will be especially valuable for reconnaissances, and sudden dashes at points which if taken should be held. Cavalry, as such, only capture and turn over to infantry. Well-drilled dragoons will both capture and hold.

In so vast a service as ours, with such various and manifold demands upon our skill, ingenuity and cleverness, it is worth considering whether a reorganization of our cavalry would not be an excellent movement; dividing it into several arms and distinctions of service.

THE ADVANCE IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL MEADE, by an advance movement, begun on Saturday last, has transferred his front of operations from the line of Cedar Run to the line of the Rappahannock. This river was crossed at two points, at Rappahannock Station and at Kelly's Ford, the passage at the former place being forced by the Sixth Corps (General SEDGWICK) and at the latter place by the Third Corps (General FRENCH), in a manner that may justly be called brilliant. Public expectation will no doubt be on tip-toe to catch the sounds of battle resulting from a farther advance. But those who know the conditions under which military operations are conducted in Virginia, will hardly expect anything quite so prompt. It will be impossible to make an effective advance from the Rappahannock until the railroad shall have been completed down to that point, and it will take a week yet for that to be done. It is certainly desirable, however, that when the necessary preliminaries shall have been completed, a vigorous forward movement shall be made; for the capture of two of General BURNSIDE's outposts in East Tennessee indicates that the rebel movement in that direction, whose extreme probability we pointed out last week, has already been begun. There is nothing in General MEADE's line of advance thus far, or in the points at which the passage of the Rappahannock was made, to indicate by what line he purposes pushing on his advance beyond the Rappahannock. His present position is such that he can move either by the Fredericksburgh or the Culpepper route. If he means to take up the former line, the necessity of reopening the Aquia Creek and Falmouth railroad is obvious. The bridges over Potomac and Accokeke creeks have, it is believed, been destroyed, but it is understood that the iron has not been disturbed. The enemy, however, is on the Rapidan, and it may be that General MEADE will be compelled again to take that line, the disadvantages of which had become so obvious when our Army occupied that front. In the meantime we have the best assurance that if the public is eager for active work in Virginia, it is not half so eager as is General MEADE.

As historical documents of great interest and importance, we need hardly do more than call the attention of our readers to the report of General MEADE on the battle of Gettysburg, and the report of Gen. LEE on the late campaign in Virginia. We published a few weeks ago the report of General LEE on the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, culminating in the battle of Gettysburg. The report of General MEADE now completes both sides of that campaign and battle. It is a little remarkable that the Confederate commander should be ahead of the Union General in the publication of his account of these campaigns, considering that both told against him. General MEADE, however, may have the good excuse that he has been too busy preparing to fight to have found time for historical composition. It is certainly much more important that he should *make* than that he should *write* history.

In the return of Hon. E. W. GANTT of Arkansas to his allegiance to the Government, we have the first instance of defection from the rebel cause on the part of any confederate officer of prominence. Mr. GANTT is a well known citizen of Arkansas, and has held positions of influence in the Confederacy, having served with their armies in the field as a general and been twice taken prisoner by our forces. He has issued an address to the people of his State, in which he presents with great force the reasons for his abandonment of his comrades. The chief of these is the thorough conviction to which he has been brought by the stern logic of events that the rebels are fairly beaten and may as well end the contest at once. "Our armies," he exclaims, "are melting, and ruin approaches us. "The last man is in the field, half our territory over-run, our cities gone to wreck—peopled alone by the "aged, the lame and halt, and women and children; "while deserted towns, and smoking ruins, and plantations abandoned and laid waste, meet us on all "sides, and anarchy and ruin, disappointment and discontent lower over all the land."

And this dreary picture of the condition of the Southern States he finds unrelieved by a single ray of hope for the future. The United States will never abandon the struggle until fully victorious, and whatever the apparent divisions at the North, Mr. GANTT sees clearly that they are only on the surface, scarcely go-

ing to the bottom of our politics, much less shaking the great masses of our determined people, among whom there is no division as far as fighting is concerned. Therefore he wisely counsels submission to the inevitable, believing that the sooner the South lay down their arms and quit this hopeless struggle, the sooner will the days of prosperity return. Seeing clearly that they have failed in the contest for negro slavery, which he presents squarely as the real issue of the contest, he urges that the negro should be no longer suffered to stand in the way of friends and kindred.

It will not be long before this instance of bold abandonment of the hopeless cause of rebellion will cease to be a solitary one. It is inevitable that the stern logic of necessity should soon lead many men fighting in the Confederate army to the same conclusions with this repentant general; though all may not have the frankness or the ability to present so clear a showing of the reasons for their return to the protection of the old flag.

In the list of Army Corps published last week, Major-General GEORGE STONEMAN should have been mentioned as the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, and not the Cavalry Corps, as it was incorrectly printed. There are two Cavalry Corps; one in the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major-General PLEASANTON, and one in the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major-General STANLEY. Major-General SICKLES was given as the commander of the Third Corps, but since the battle of Gettysburg, where that officer was disabled, the Corps has been commanded by Major-General FRENCH, who has led it in all the actions, in which it has been engaged since that battle. Gen. FRENCH now has the command of the united First, Second, and Third Corps, forming the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, and Major-General SEDGWICK of the Fifth and Sixth, forming its right wing.

INDIAN names are frequently euphonious and musical, but to see that they are not always so, one has only to read the names selected for the majority of the new fleet of wooden steamers lately ordered by the Government. Though Mr. LONGFELLOW succeeded in adapting some of these names to the trochaics of his *Hiawatha*, and aided the stumbling speech to pronounce them, we fancy our sailors will prefer choosing some nickname for their vessel to stopping to articulate "Keosauqua" or "Kontocook" or "Pushmataha." The selection of *Antietam* for the designation of one of the vessels of this fleet is a good one, and we are glad to hear that the Navy Department will continue to recognize the valor and success of the sister service, by attaching to its war vessels the names of some of our victorious battle-fields.

THE accounts we get from the officers of the Squadron off Charleston of the ability and endurance of the *Ironsides* are of the most flattering kind. Of all the iron-clad fleet, that vessel has been the least injured, and has done by far the most service. She has required few repairs, and in every respect has worked admirably. The lesson of the success of this broadside iron-clad will not, we are sure, fail to be heeded by the Navy Department.

SEVERAL of the daily newspapers having asserted that the Secretary of War had communicated through the Adjutant-General a modification of the order in reference to the discharge of minors from military service by civil courts, it is proper that we should state that no such modification of the order referred to has been made in any form whatever.

It is not Brigadier-General ALEXANDER HAYES who has been ordered to duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General in this city, as has been incorrectly stated; but Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HAYS, who had previously been on court-martial duty in Washington. Brigadier-General ALEXANDER HAYES continues with his command in the Army of the Potomac.

WE commence this week a series of articles on Fortifications. In view of the frequent lack of opportunities for the study of military science among our bravest officers, we shall make these articles of a somewhat elementary character; hoping to excite, especially among Volunteer officers, a greater degree of zeal in the study of their profession.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignation of the following officers:—Brigadier-General THOMAS L. KANE, U. S. Vols; Captain W. C. PAINE, U. S. Engineers; 1st Lieutenant HARRISON MILLARD, 19th U. S. Infantry; 2d Lieutenant WILLIAM DEVINE, 9th U. S. Infantry.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Agramer *Zeitung* states that apprehensions are entertained of an impending conflict between Turkey, Servia, and Montenegro. The signal is expected to be given by Bosnia, which is in a state of great disaffection.

SPAIN is not behind the rest of the countries of Europe in war expenditure this year. The army and navy expenses for 1863 show an augmentation already of eighty millions of reals, originating, doubtless, in some measure from the expedition to St. Domingo.

A STOCKHOLM journal reports a recent speech of the King of Denmark in which he declared his readiness, in case of his States being overpowered by Germany, to start a republic, to consist of the Danish Isles. The KING said: "I will descend from the throne to declare the republic. I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the republican sceptre than my dear Danish people."

THE old NAPOLEON, with Brienne hat and historical great-coat, is to come down from the Vendôme column at last. The first NAPOLEON set up was in the robes of an Imperial CÆSAR, but this angry Prussians and returned emigrants pulled to the earth with a crash. The present NAPOLEON was then hoisted on the column—the NAPOLEON of the French people; but this modern hero on a Trajan column was an anachronism no longer to be tolerated. A perilous-looking scaffold announces the advent of a third NAPOLEON, to replace the present bronze.

THE Spanish screw frigate *Concepcion*, thirty-seven guns, Captain McCROHON, from Cartagena, arrived at Cadiz on the 15th of October, with the first battalion of infantry marine, which is to reinforce the Spanish army in the Havana. The fourth battalion of infantry marine was expected at Cartagena to replace the second battalion, which was to embark immediately for the Havana. The Spanish contingent destined for Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo, viz.:—4,000 infantry and 400 artillerymen, is to be ready to embark from the ports of the Peninsula by the 15th of November.

"BY the last accounts from New Orleans," says RUSSELL'S *Army and Navy Gazette*, "we have learnt that two officers—the Paymaster and Assistant-Surgeon of Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Styx*—had deserted. We do not believe that either gentleman was affected more to one of the contending parties in America than to another. All that we have been told is that they have seceded from the *Styx*, and that there is no desire on the part of the commander or their shipmates to 're-annex' them, from the fact that before taking flight they had, by the commission of sundry offences against the Articles of War and good discipline, rendered themselves amenable to be tried by a court-martial. The service is well rid of such fellows; and, for their sakes, we might almost be tempted to wish General BUTLER once more on the banks of the Mississippi. Cowhides, however, notwithstanding his absence, are not altogether obsolete in Louisiana."

AN English officer engaged in the war in New Zealand, writing from the Waikato river, on the 27th of July, bestows the highest praise on the gallant conduct of General CAMERON, the commander of the British forces there. It appears that the enemy, 400 strong, came in front of the English position. The British troops walked out in equal numbers. The regiment, a young one, hesitated for a moment to charge the rifle pits, and then it was that the General went on with his cap in one hand and a riding whip in the other, within fifteen yards of the work. The enemy aimed at him, and shot Colonel AUSTIN, who was coming up, through the arm. The troops then rushed on and carried all before them. In an hour and a half they had scattered their antagonists, killing forty of them, and wounding as many more. General CAMERON, in short, displayed his gallantry at the right moment, and set an example which was not lost upon those under his command. "The General," the writer adds, "is a wonderful man 'under fire.' We must not let him get so far ahead again. It is a mercy he was not shot."

THE following improvements in the manufacture of armor-plates have been recently patented by Mr. T. BROWN, of Sheffield, England, being a communication from ALEXANDER HOLLEY, of New York: "This invention has for its object improvements in the manufacture of armor-plates for ships and other structures. For these purposes plates of wrought-iron are piled one on the other, having between them crushed or pulverized franklinite, spiegel iron, or similar metal; this pile is heated to a suitable degree to cause the franklinite, spiegel iron, or other similar metal to assume a pasty or melted state, and the wrought-iron plates to be brought to about a welding heat, so that when rolled or pressed the parts of the pile will combine. The rolling is to be continued till the mass is reduced into a plate of any desired thickness. A series of such compound plates are piled one on the other with pulverized franklinite, spiegel iron, or other like metal between them, and this pile is to be heated and rolled, or pressed, and reduced to the desired thickness, either for an armor-plate, or for being again piled with other plates, as above explained. Fluxes may be used when found desirable."

MR. P. M. PARSONS, of London, has lately published a practical treatise on great guns, the main object of which is to explain the probable advantages of lining with wrought-iron tubes the cast-iron ordnance of which England possesses so great a quantity. It

does not appear that he has thus actually altered any guns, or made any experiments; his conclusions being founded wholly upon reasoning, partly of a theoretical, and partly of a practical character. He proposes to bore out the breech of a cast-iron gun, and to bore out the chase to a point just forward of the trunnions. Thus an 8-inch gun may be bored out to say 16-inch at the breech, the boring tapering to perhaps 10-inch just in front of the trunnions. Wrought-iron hollow cylinders of a form to fit the enlarged cavity are then to be forced in by pressure from the rear. The breech is then to be closed by a breech plug, screwed in. The transverse strength, Mr. PARSONS estimates, would be increased nearly five-fold, while the longitudinal strength would be somewhat diminished. In altering a 68-pounder, Mr. PARSONS estimates boring out 7,500 cubic inches of cast-iron, surface turning and boring 7,200 square inches of wrought-iron, and cutting 1,116 square inches of screw thread, all costing £50 at the outside, and where guns are altered in quantity, "considerably less."

GAS AS A FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS.

That the comparatively non-portable character of steam boilers has prevented the application of steam-power in very numerous instances where that agent could, under other circumstances, be most advantageously employed, will be readily acknowledged, even by those who are unacquainted with the continued efforts that have been from time to time made by inventors to obtain a really efficient substitute for the steam engine, owing to that very circumstance. At present, however, it appears to be beyond question that no substitute for steam exists, and the greatest improvement which has been seriously looked forward to is an economizing of the fuel at present used, or the discovery of a new and economic one—one which is capable of ready application at the precise place where the power is required—capable of becoming a practical substitute. Electricity is still too costly to be employed, and it has hitherto been considered that, inasmuch as the substitution of gas for coal was superseding a raw material by a manufactured product, the result could not fail to be unsatisfactory. With regard to the employment of gas, adequate proof has been given that the argument alluded to is untenable, and that the gas can, and actually is, employed in the generation of steam in a manner which causes it to be more economic than the coal from which it is made, while it, moreover, possesses advantages to which coal can lay no claim. We have, during the past week, inspected at Messrs. Cutler and Co.'s Gasholder and Boiler-Works, Wenlock-road, an exceedingly compact vertical steam-boiler made by them for the purpose of supplying heat from gas, as patented by Mr. Arthur Jackson, in which ordinary coal gas was the only fuel used. The boiler in question was of a capacity to supply a 4 horse power engine, and the steam was maintained at a pressure of about 5 lb, with one small burner only in use, the consumption of which was at the rate of 12 cubic feet per hour. Upon the sixteen burners being turned on (they all light from one another), the pressure gradually increased, until in seventeen minutes a pressure of 45 lb. on the square inch had been attained, the aggregate consumption of gas during that time being at the rate of 200 cubic feet per hour, so that a pressure of 45 lb. was obtained with gas, which, at the price charged by the London gas companies, would cost less than 10d. The secret of Mr. Jackson's success appears to rest in the careful construction of the boiler, by which a heating surface of 110 ft. is secured, and in the use of a kind of blow-pipe burner, which causes a large amount of atmospheric air to be consumed in combination with the gas.—*Mining Journal*.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPSI.—Sunday, October 13th, the 50th anniversary of the battle of Leipzig, at which NAPOLEON I was defeated by the allied German armies, was celebrated with much ceremony and rejoicing at Leipzig, and also at many other towns and villages throughout those countries where troops were sent to form the allied host. Leipzig was very gaily decorated, and at some particular places great pains had been taken with the adornments and in the preparation of devices. One of the most notable of those places was that where stood a gate through which the Königsberg Corps fought their way, and thus obtained an entrance into the town. There and also at the small monument erected in memory of this deed of arms, triumphal arches full sixty feet high were erected, and were decorated with laurel branches. Four other arches were erected, and were decorated with laurels, trophies of weapons, and with a profuse display of the black, red, and gold flag, the German emblem. The spot where the bridge over the Elster was blown up by NAPOLEON's command, to prevent the pursuit of the enemy, was also gaily decorated. The ancient Council-house was, however, most distinguished by the display of flags, and other festive emblems. Over the marketplace entrance was a rich green and white drapery, whilst over the great dial-plate the figures "1813" and also the word "October" shone resplendently in golden letters of large dimensions. Near the Council-house was a gigantic tribune, also decorated with laurels and flags, and on this a *Te Deum* was sung in the morning by the united societies of male chorists. This display closed with the "Hallelujah Chorus," from HANDEL'S "Messiah," and with a song of praise composed in 1814, which was succeeded by the air, well known to Germans, "Nun danket Alle Gott." All the little shops or booths which stood in the market-place were cleared away by order of the corporation, so as to leave the entire area clear for the visitors and those who were to take part in the proceedings. The houses opposite the Council-house, or situated on the sides of the square, were richly adorned, and on one was a large transparency, on which were the words, "Base is the nation which does not stake all upon its honor," while many of the decorations also contained allusions and patriotic expressions of a similar nature. Most of the cities, towns, and villages were represented by deputations of two of their inhabitants, but Berlin sent fifty-two persons as representatives of the capital. Many veterans who had fought in the memorable fight were present as honored guests, and in the morning these men naturally visited those places most hallowed in their memories. One

principal point of attraction to these aged warriors was the Napoleon stone, a simple block of granite, which marks the spot on which the Emperor stood during the greater part of October 18, and whence he issued his orders during the battle. Here, about four in the afternoon, he received intelligence of the continued superiority of forces on the part of the enemy, and here it was that he issued the order for the retirement of the French troops; and then, nature being exhausted, amidst his maps and field plans, he sank into a short slumber, from which he was awakened by MURAT, King of Naples. Although the celebration was carried out with much enthusiasm, nothing was done to offend the national pride of the conquered. An immense torch-light procession took place on the evening of Sunday, and on Monday a procession, consisting of 20,000 persons, paraded the town and several noteworthy places. At Berlin the day was celebrated by a solemn religious service, in accordance with the proclamation issued by the KING, expressive of a wish that a service should be held in every church throughout the kingdom in commemoration of the people's battle; and at various other places the day was observed in a similar manner.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—M. GUEROUET, deputy from Paris, takes notice in the *Opinion Nationale* of the rumored intention to annex Mexico to France, and opposes the project most vehemently. He says that instead of 30,000 French troops which occupy but a small part of Mexico, at least 150,000 would be required to hold the country permanently. To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he observes that 100,000 men were actually employed in Algeria for many years, although the area of that country is eight or more times less than that of Mexico. In this provision he leaves out of the question the probable case of war with the United States; but if only thirty thousand filibusters and volunteers were sent annually to help Juarez in keeping up guerrilla warfare, he thinks that a third of the French budget would be absorbed in making head against them. To put the case shortly in an economical point of view, he says that France has already spent two hundred millions to get back sixty; and that if she continues the occupation to get back the two hundred, she must spend a million. He calls for a withdrawal of the army of occupation without delay.—*Paris Correspondent*.

A GOOD MAN AND A TRUE.—The following remarks, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, were made by a non-commissioned officer of the New York Artillery (we have the number but prefer not to give it), in a hotel in this city recently. The officer is at home on a twenty days' leave, given him on account of his remarkably good conduct and bravery. Though he describes himself as a "loafer," no one will deny that he is a true man and a patriotic soldier. The conversation was started by the entrance into the room of a black French poodle. The soldier said:—

"There's a French poodle. I know it is. I used to be in the fancy dog business myself, before I went to soldiering. Did I find soldiering pay better? Yes I did! I always spend all I can get. I can't help it. You see I'm a loafer, I am. I get my little seventeen dollars a month for the little place I have in the battery, and I spend it all, and I fight for my country. Here in New York I used to get more money, but I spent it all, and it didn't do me any more good than what I get now. And then I know, all the time I am doing my country's work. You see there are soldiers and there are 'sogers'! I'm a soldier, clear through."

"We have lost two batteries since this war began, and I have been all through the fighting from the first. We came out of one fight with seven men, and out of another with five. I was one of those seven men, and I was one of those five. It seems strange to me that while I saw men laid out all around me, who had wives and mothers and babies, I shouldn't be hit. I am a loafer, I am; I haven't got a mother, or a wife, or a baby, or a sister, or a brother. But they spared me, and killed hundreds of men who had lots of folks to mourn for them. I wish, sometimes, that I could have been laid out in the place of any of those poor fellows. Nobody would cry for me, but there would have been some honor in dying for my country. I am going back in a few days, and if I should get an arm or a leg shot off, I should have to come back to New York and beg for my living. I hope if they hit me they will kill me. I am ready to die, any day, for my country!"

THE LIGHT DRAFT MONITOR "YAZOO."—One of the twenty light draft Monitors ordered in March last by the Government, is fast approaching completion at the extensive shipyard of WM. CRAMP & SONS, Kensington, Philadelphia. The *Yazoo* will be 225 feet in length over armor, breadth of beam 45 feet, and a total depth amidships of 9 feet 1 inch. The vessel will have a flat bottom, with one inch dead rise, the bilge to be formed by a radius of 15 inches.

The sides of the inner hull are vertical, surrounding which is another iron hull, having also vertical sides, the depth of which is three inches less than that of the inner. The space between these hulls is arranged so as to be filled with water at pleasure, for the purpose of giving the vessel greater draft, and bringing the deck near the surface when in action. The interior of the vessel is divided into compartments by water-tight bulk-heads of plate-iron, communication between them being afforded by wrought-iron water-tight doors. The water compartments will be filled and emptied by two powerful pumps, each capable of delivering three thousand gallons per minute.

For propelling the vessel, two engines, working entirely independent of each other, are to be used. The cylinders of each will be 22 inches diameter, and 30 inches stroke of piston. These are to be connected with two propellers of cast-iron, each 9 feet in diameter and 12 feet pitch. The surface condenser will have 3,294 inches, with a cooling surface of 2,500 square feet. There are to be two horizontal tubular boilers, each to have four furnaces, with a grate surface of 150 square feet, and a fire surface of 4,120 feet.

There are also to be two circulating pumps, with a double oscillating engine for driving them. The draft of water for this vessel, when loaded, will be 6½ feet; area of water line, 7,410 square feet; displacement at water line, per inch of draft, 17.2-10 tons; and total displacement at 6½ feet draft, 1175

tons. The work on this Monitor is of a superior character, and will again add to the reputation of her builders. The plating and backing of wood, size of turrets, construction of deck and interior, being the same as the old Monitors, a description is rendered unnecessary.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

List of promotions, appointments and casualties in the New Jersey Regiments, in the service of the United States, since October 1, 1863.

I. PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Isaac L. F. Elkin, of Company D, to be Adjutant, September 20, 1863, vice Vroom, promoted.
THIRD REGIMENT.—Captain William E. Bryan, of Company H, to be Major, June 25, 1863, vice Sickney, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Benjamin D. Coley, of Company K, to be Captain of Company I, September 24, 1863, vice R. H. Lee, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Michael Mullery, of Company K, to be Captain of Company I, July 24, 1863, vice Burrell, promoted.
Sergeant Major Joseph W. Johnson, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, October 27, 1863, vice Cousin, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Henry H. Todd, of Company D, to be Captain of Company D, October 3, 1863, vice Sine, resigned.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM B. MASON, of Company K, to be Captain of Company H, October 3, 1863, vice Davis, deceased.
SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY HARTFORD, of Company F, to be First Lieutenant of Company E, October 3, 1863, vice Donald, dismissed.

SECOND LIEUTENANT MARTIN J. MAUNING, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, October 3, 1863, vice Mason, promoted.

SERGEANT MAJOR JOHN A. WHITNEY, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, October 3, 1863, vice Peer, resigned.

SERGEANT JAMES GILLAN, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, October 3, 1863, vice Longer, resigned.

JOHN SMITH, Private, Invalid Corps, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, October 3, 1863, vice Todd, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant William H. Franklin, of Company G, to be Captain of Company I, September 11, 1863, vice Stone, resigned.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN E. PEPPER, of Company C, to be First Lieutenant of Company C, October 24, 1863, vice Franklin, promoted.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. HUMMELL, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, October 7, 1863, vice Axe, resigned.

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD N. HERRING, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant of Company G, October 24, 1863, vice McNeely, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT CHARLES W. TAYLOR, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, October 24, 1863, vice Brannin, deceased.

SERGEANT BENJAMIN A. FINE, to be Second Lieutenant of Company C, October 24, 1863, vice Pepper, promoted.

SERGEANT ROBERT LOVE, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, October 24, 1863, vice Hodges, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant James A. Carr, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, July 3, 1863, vice Layton, promoted.

SERGEANT WILLIAM H. EGAN, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, October 6, 1863, vice Cory, promoted, and Axtell, declined.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (First Cavalry).—Samuel Powell, to be Assistant Surgeon, October 2, 1863, vice Dayton, promoted.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HARPER, of Company C, to be Captain of Company E, October 3, 1863, vice Kester, promoted.

FIRST LIEUTENANT F. PENN GASKELL, of Company D, to be Captain of Company F, October 23, 1863, vice Lucas, promoted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Charles J. Field, of Company E, to be Captain of Company E, October 14, 1863, vice Sanford, dismissed.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH L. MILLER, of Company E, to be First Lieutenant of Company E, October 14, 1863, vice Field, promoted.

SERGEANT MAJOR STEPHEN PIERSON, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E, October 14, 1863, vice Miller, promoted.

II. CASUALTIES.

RESIGNATIONS, &c., REPORTED SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Johan J. G. Schmaltz, of Company E, resigned, October 17, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT EDGAR P. ACKORMAN, of Company K, dismissed, September 30, 1863.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant James Dalzell, of Company B, dismissed, October 2, 1863.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant George A. Bennett, of Company C, resigned, April 6, 1863, (previous record of dismissal incorrect.)

FIRST LIEUTENANT NORMAN H. CAMP, of Company K, resigned, September 28, 1863, to accept appointment in Signal Corps.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Matthias C. Hay, of Company I, resigned, October 24, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Charles T. Bowers, dismissed, October 7, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES M. BRANNIN, of Company B, died —, 1863.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain William B. Dunning, of Company K, dismissed, September 14, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM S. PROVOST, of Company B, resigned, October 9, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWIN R. GOOD, of Company F, resigned, October 7, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, of Company F, declined appointment as First Lieutenant of Company C.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant James T. Lowe, of Company G, died, October 30, 1863, of wounds received in action at Bristoe Station.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Ralph B. Goudy, of Company F, resigned, September 30, 1863.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Charles M. Fairbro, of Company B, resigned, October 3, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE MARTIN, of Company C, dismissed, October 5, 1863.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT (Second Cavalry).—First Lieutenant P. Penn Gaskell, (of Company D, First Cavalry Regiment), declined appointment as Captain of Company I.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Captain John Sanford, of Company E, dismissed, August 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. BARTLETT, of Company G, dismissed, August 29, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANCIS TULLY, of Company K, dismissed, October 5, 1863.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions have been issued by direction of the Governor of Massachusetts:—

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Joalin, of Worcester, to be Colonel, July 4, 1863, vice Ward, killed in battle.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant William F. Perkins, of Boston, to be Captain, April 12, 1863, vice N. P. Halliwell, promoted.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL 54th REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.
First Lieutenant John Kellier, of Bridgewater, to be Captain, September 9, 1863, vice Putnam, discharged.

SERGEANT JAMES H. SPENCER, of Taunton, to be First Lieutenant, September 9, 1863, vice Kellier, promoted.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant John H. Dussault, of Somerville, to be Second Lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Swain, discharged, to be Second Lieutenant in Signal Corps, United States Army.

SERGEANT HENRY F. FELCH, of Natick, to be Second Lieutenant, October 25, 1863, vice Persons, discharged.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Guy V. Henry, of First United States Artillery, to be Colonel, October 28, 1863, vice Porter, discharged.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON ANDREW SMITH, of Williamstown, to be Surgeon, October 4, 1863, vice Brewster, discharged.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant James M. Walton, of Philadelphia, to be Captain, October 7, 1863, vice Willard, discharged.

SECOND LIEUTENANT J. ALBERT PRATT, of Waltham, to be First Lieutenant, August 15, 1863, vice Wild, appointed Captain in Second Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY W. LITTLEFIELD, of Milton, to be First Lieutenant, October 7, 1863, vice Walton, promoted.

Z. BOYLSTON ADAMS, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, August 15, 1863, vice Pratt, promoted.

SERGEANT ALFRED H. KNOWLES, of Orleans, (24th Regiment Volun-

teers,) to be Second Lieutenant, October 7, 1863, vice Littlefield, promoted.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (FIRST VETERANS).—Colonel Chas. E. Griswold, of Boston, (formerly Colonel 23d Regt. Vols.), to be Colonel, July 16, 1863.

JAMES E. DAWES, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, October 30, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN F. THAYER, of Boston, (43d Regiment M. V. M.), to be First Lieutenant, October 30, 1863.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (SECOND VETERANS).—George H. Howe, of Monson, to be Second Lieutenant, November 2, 1863, under G. O. No. 75, War Dept., 1862.

JOSEPH W. GIRD, of Worcester, to be Second Lieutenant, November 3, 1863, under G. O. No. 75, War Dept., 1862.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. HARLOW, of Worcester, (date of 21st Regt. Vols.) to be Major, November 5, 1863.

GEORGE E. PRIEST, of Watertown, to be First Lieutenant, November 5, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Myron Smith Sanford, of Worcester, (Stokes Battery Ill. Vols.), to be Second Lieutenant, November 4, 1863.

TENTH UNATTACHED COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant Silas Sanborn, Jr., of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, November 2, 1863.

ELIJAH W. BARSTOW, of Mattapoisett, to be Second Lieutenant, November 2, 1863.

THE BATTLE OF BRISTOE STATION.

REBEL OFFICIAL REPORTS.

GENERAL LEE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
Oct. 23, 1863. }

General S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General:
GENERAL.—In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:—

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpeper Court House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed that river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison Court House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

General Fitz Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines south of the Rapidan. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back towards Culpeper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th inst., and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahannock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to wait during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry, under General Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry in the meantime had crossed the Rapidan after our movement began, but was repulsed by General Fitz Lee and pursued towards Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, north of the river, and intercepting the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonston, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristoe Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between General Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristoe Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

The vicinity of the intrenchments around Washington and Alexandria rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock, the army returned, on the 18th, to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to General Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, General Imboden was instructed to advance down the valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th inst. he marched upon Charlottesville, and succeeded, by a well concentrated plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation. Only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry.

The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack General Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number four hundred and thirty-four were taken by Gen. Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

GENERAL STUART'S REPORT.

BUCKLAND, VA., Oct. 20, 1863.

GENERAL.—After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of Major-General Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warrenton, in order that Major-General Lee, coming from Auburn, might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when, on hearing Major-General Lee's guns on their flank I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the route was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major-General Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about two hundred prisoners, eight wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipment. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, General Fitz Lee pushed down the pike towards Gainesville, while I, with a few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could not be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down towards Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the First Army Corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight

and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the First Army Corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick, and composed of ten regiments. Most respectfully, E. B. STUART, Major-General.

GENERAL IMBODEN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT,
IN THE FORK OF THE SHENANDOAH,
NEAR FRONT ROYAL, Oct. 19, 1863.

Colonel R. H. CHILTON, Chief of Staff, A. N. V.:
COLONEL.—Yesterday (Sunday) morning at two o'clock, I moved from Berryville to surprise and capture the garrison at Charlottesville. The surprise was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of our approach until I had the town entirely surrounded. I found the enemy occupying the Court House, jail, and some contiguous buildings in the heart of the town, all loop-holed for musketry, and the Court House yard enclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender Colonel Simpson requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "Take me if you can." I immediately opened on the building with artillery at less than three hundred yards, and with half a dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, where he formed and fled towards Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town he was met by the Eighteenth Cavalry, Colonel Imboden's and Gilmon's battalions.

One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and five others who were mounted fled at the first fire and ran the gantlet, and fled towards Harper's Ferry. The force I captured was the Ninth Maryland Regiment and three companies of cavalry, numbering between four and five hundred men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. The wagons, horses and mules, arms, ammunition, medicine and clothing, were considerable, all of which I have saved, and will have properly accounted for. As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces—infantry, artillery and cavalry—appeared in Charlottesville in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property, I was prepared for them. I retired from the town and fell back slowly towards Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way, from ten o'clock till near sunset. My loss, as far as ascertained, is very small—five killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, more or less, three or four mortally. Captain Coleman will lose an arm and Captain Chumel was badly shot in the hip. I think a few—ten or fifteen broken down men, who straggled behind, were captured. We killed and wounded dreadfully several of the enemy in the Court House, including the Adjutant of the Ninth Maryland; and, in the fight along the road the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with good effect. I marched nearly all night, and reached the river here at daybreak. It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. IMBODEN, Brigadier-General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE'S DISPATCHES.

FIRST DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Nov. 7—9:30 P. M. }

Major-General Sedgwick advanced to the railroad crossing, where he drove the enemy to the river, assaulted and captured two redoubts with artillery, on this side, taking a number of prisoners.

Major-General French advanced to Kelly's Ford, driving the enemy in small force across the river, and captured several hundred prisoners at the Ford.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Nov. 7—10 P. M. }

General Sedgwick reports capturing this afternoon in his operations, four colonels, three lieutenant colonels, many other officers, and over eight hundred men, together with four battle flags.

General French captured over four hundred prisoners, officers and men.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, VA., }
Nov. 8—8:40 P. M. }

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the Cavalry beyond. Major-General Sedgwick reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle flags, and over 1,500 prisoners. Maj.-General French took over 400 prisoners.

Gen. Sedgwick's loss was about 300 killed and wounded; French's about 70.

The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Nov. 9, 1863. }

General Orders, No. 101.

The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his entrenchments behind the Rapidan. To Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick and the officers and men of the Fifth and Sixth corps participating in the attack, particularly in the storming party under Brig.-Gen. Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1,600 prisoners. To Maj.-General French, and the officers and men of the Third corps engaged—particularly to the leading column, commanded by Col. De Trobriand—his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and his seizure of the enemy's intrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

By command of

(signed)

Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

TRANSFERS OF CLOTHING, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, November 5, 1863. }

General Orders, No. 357.

All officers transferring clothing or camp and garrison equipage will make the invoice thereof in triplicate, two copies of which will be delivered, or transmitted, to the officer to whom the transfer is made, and the third will be transmitted forthwith, by mail, to the Quartermaster-General, at Washington, D. C.

The only exception to this regulation is, when company commanders or other officers issue clothing directly to enlisted men.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1863. }

Special Orders, No. 355.

Medical directors of armies in the field will forward, direct to the Surgeon-General, at Washington, duplicates of their reports to their several Commanding Generals of the killed and wounded, after every engagement. By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS

During the week ending Saturday, November 7, 1863.

Surgeon William Worthington, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, for failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal, under arrest, as ordered, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Absence without proper authority.

Captain L. Edwin Knapp, 26th Michigan Volunteers; First Lieutenant J. S. Williams, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers; and John R. Reynolds, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers; and Lieutenant George W. Kirby, 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade; to date October 12, 1863, they having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Captain Richard R. Browner, 7th Maryland Volunteers, to date October 12, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Desertion.

Captain H. Rowley, 69th New York Volunteers, to date August 6, 1863; Captain John J. Prentiss, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, to date December 31, 1862; and Second Lieutenant F. Stanley Beacham, 7th Maryland Volunteers, to date August 16, 1863; they having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.

Captain H. B. Brown, 161st New York Volunteers, to date November 4, 1863, for violation of the 52d and 77th Articles of War, and absence without leave.

Captain William H. Leman, 38th Indiana Volunteers, to date November 7, 1863, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant W. H. Eacott, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, to date November 4, 1863, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant Albany Peckham, 34th Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, to date November 5, 1863, for incompetency, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant James P. Hall, 10th New York Cavalry, to date November 2, 1863, for uttering forged papers.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Henry Paschall, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date November 2, 1863, for incompetency.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. Towner, 154th New York Volunteers, to date November 2, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, drunkenness while on duty and violation of arrest.

Lieutenant David P. Gordon, Regimental Quartermaster 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant George Hohman, 46th New York Volunteers, to date April 10, 1863, for breach of arrest and desertion.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Johnson, Invalid Corps, to date November 7, 1863.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:—

Major Rufus P. Patterson, 12th Illinois Volunteers, with pay from date at which he rejoins for duty.

Captain Thomas R. Leavitt, 1st New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:—

Captain Zalmon S. Main, 52d Indiana Volunteers; and he is allowed to remain in the service as of the rank to which he has been promoted.

Colonel H. Fowler, 65th New York Volunteers, he having been honorably mustered out of service as Colonel 63d New York Volunteers by consolidation, and hence improperly reported as an officer in the service of the United States.

SENTENCES REMITTED.

The sentences awarded First Lieutenants W. H. Vance and E. G. Hoffman, 164th New York Volunteers, the former "to be cashiered," the latter "to be dismissed the service of the United States," have been remitted by the President on account of the previous good character of the accused and the gallantry they have displayed in action since their trial.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from November 9th, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

Desertion.

Colonel A. H. Tiffin, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Drunkenness.

Captain R. L. Thompson, 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without proper authority and drunkenness.

Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Stewart, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

Absence without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant William Statham, 4th Delaware Volunteers.

Captain Michael O'Rourke, 164th New York Volunteers.

Absence without proper authority, and failing to report at headquarters, Military District of Washington, as ordered.

First Lieutenant John Brooks, 1st Virginia Battery.

Absence without authority and attempting to leave the city of Washington in citizen's clothes.

Captain John McQuhae, 17th Connecticut Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Colonel H. Berdan, 1st Regiment Sharpshooters, heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from this office, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Rogers, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to the Medical Director at that place.

Surgeon Thomas R. Reed, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to proceed to Clarksville, Va., and report in person to the Medical Director of West Virginia, for duty.

The Hospital Board convened by special Orders No. 414, September 15th, 1863, of the War Department, and of which Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Assistant Inspector General, is President, has been ordered to proceed without delay to inspect and report upon the United States General Hospital at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillan, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon General United States Army, to settle up his accounts as Medical Purveyor.

DISMISSED.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. Towner, 154th New York Volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, drunkenness on duty and violation of arrest.

Surgeon William Worthington, 93d Pa. Volunteers, for failing to report under arrest to the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53 of the War Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

So much of Special Orders No. 319, September 23d, 1863, from Headquarters of the Mississippi, as mustered out of service, Surgeon Rainer Schallern, 33d Ohio Volunteers, have been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged the service of the United States.

So much of Special Orders No. 473, October 26th, 1863, of the War Department, as directed, Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, United States Volunteers, to report in person to the Medical Director of the Department of the Tennessee, has been revoked, and he has been ordered to report to the Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland for duty.

DISCHARGED.

Surgeon C. A. Robertson, 159th New York Volunteers, on account of physical disability.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. De Forest, 78th Ohio Volunteers, for incompetency.

Assistant Surgeon John Everhart, 12th Kansas Volunteers, for having failed to appear before a Medical Board of Examination, appointed to report upon his qualifications as a Medical Officer.

Assistant-surgeon J. H. Cassepling, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

GENERAL MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this Army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburg. The report has been detained by my failure to receive the reports of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in the battle.

On the 28th of June, I received orders from the President, placing me in command of the Army. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows:—The Confederate Army, commanded by General R. E. Lee, estimated at over one hundred thousand strong, all arms, had crossed the Potomac River, and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance (Ewell's) corps on the Susquehanna, between Harrisburg and Columbia. Longstreet's corps was at Chambersburg, and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown.

The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the position and strength of the different corps of the Army, but principally in bringing up cavalry, which had been covering the rear of the Army in its passage over the Potomac, and to which a large increase had just been made from the force previously attached to the defenses of Washington. Orders were given on that day to make General French, commanding at Harper's Ferry, move with 7,000 men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the balance of his force, estimated at 4,000, to remove and escort the public property to Washington.

On the 29th the Army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day was in position, its left at Emmitsburg and its right at New-Windsor. Buford's division of cavalry was on the left flank with its advance at Gettysburg. Kilpatrick's division was in front at Hanover, where he encountered this day General Stuart's Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, and passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped Gregg's division, which was delayed in taking its position on the right flank by the occupation of the roads by columns of infantry.

On the 30th, the right flank of the Army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmitsburg, in the vicinity of which place three corps—the First, Eleventh and Third—were collected, under orders of Major-General Reynolds. General Buford having reported from Gettysburg the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road, in some force, General Reynolds was directed to occupy Gettysburg. On reaching that place on the 1st of July, General Reynolds found Buford's cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on the Cashtown road, but was being held in check in a most gallant manner by General Buford's cavalry.

Major-General Reynolds immediately moved around the town of Gettysburg, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advance division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the Eleventh corps (General Howard) to advance as promptly as possible. Soon after making his dispositions for the attack, Major-General Reynolds fell mortally wounded, the command of the First corps devolving on Major-General Doubleday, and the command of the field on Maj.-Gen. Howard, who arrived about this time (11:30 A. M.) with the Eleventh corps, then commanded by Major-General Schurz. Major-General Howard pushed forward two divisions of the Eleventh corps to support the First corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy on the ridge to the north of the town, and posted his Third division, with three batteries of artillery on Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town. Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be Hill's corps. In the early part of the action success was on our side—Wadsworth's division of the First corps having driven the enemy back some distance, and capturing numerous prisoners, among them General Archer, of the Confederate Army.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction with Ewell's corps, coming on the York and Harrisburg road, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to bring vastly superior forces against both the First and Eleventh corps, outflanking our line of battle and pressing it so severely that at about 4 P. M. Major-General Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished—not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town and the men getting confused in the streets.

About the time of the withdrawal Major-General Hancock arrived, whom I had dispatched to represent me on the field on hearing of the death of General Reynolds. In conjunction with Major-General Howard, General Hancock proceeded to post troops on Cemetery Ridge and to repel an attack that the enemy made on our right flank. This attack was not, however, very vigorous. The enemy, seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

About 7 P. M., Major-Generals Slocum and Sickles, with the Twelfth corps and part of the Third, reached the ground and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted. Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support, with his whole army, the attack already made, and reports from Major-Generals Hancock and Howard, the character of the position being favorable, I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the evening of the 1st, issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburg, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster.

At 11 P. M. of the 1st, I broke up my headquarters, which, till then, had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1 A. M. of the 2d. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground. By 7 A. M., the Second and Fifth corps, with the rest of the Third, had reached the ground and were posted as follows:—The Eleventh corps retained its position on the cemetery ridge, just opposite to the town. The First corps was posted on the ridge of the 11th, on an elevated knoll connecting with a ridge extending to the south and east, on which the Second corps was placed. The right of the Twelfth corps rested on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore Pike, and which formed on the right flank of the Twelfth something of an obstacle. Cemetery Ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge, called Round-Top, running east and west. The Second and Third corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery Ridge, on the left of the Eleventh corps. The Fifth corps, pending the arrival of the Sixth, was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made, the enemy was massing his troops on the exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

At 2 P. M. the Sixth corps arrived, after a march of thirty-two miles, accomplished from 9 A. M. the day previous. On its arrival being reported, I immediately directed the Fifth corps to move over to our extreme left, and the Sixth to occupy its place as a reserve for the right. About 3 P. M. I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the Fifth corps and post it, when I found that Major-General Sickles, commanding the Third corps, not fully apprehending the instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps a half mile or three-quarters of a mile in front of the line of the Second corps, on the prolongation of which it was designed his corps should rest. Having found Major-General Sickles, I was explaining to him that he was too far in advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries on his front and his flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry and made a vigorous assault. The Third corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the Second corps were immediately sent by Major-General Hancock to cover the right flank of the Third corps, and soon after the assault commenced the Fifth corps most fortunately arrived, and took position on the left of the Third.

Major-General Sickles' command immediately sending a force to occupy Round-Top Ridge, when a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Third corps, under Major-General Birney, Major-General Sickles having been wounded early in the action, the superiority in number of corps in the enemy enabling him to outflank its advance position, General

Birney was counselled to fall back and re-form behind the line originally designed to be held. In the meantime, perceiving great exertions on the part of the enemy, the Sixth corps (Major-General Sedgwick) and part of the Fifth corps (to the command of which I had assigned Major-General Newton) particularly Lockwood's Maryland Brigade, together with detachments from the Second corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded together with the gallant resistance of the Fifth corps in checking, and finally repelling the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts.

On the extreme left another assault was, however, made about 3 P. M. on the Eleventh corps from the left of the town, which was repulsed with the assistance of the troops from the Second and First corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the Twelfth corps were sent as reinforcements. During their absence, the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who, during the absence of Geary's division of the Twelfth corps, advanced and occupied part of the line. On the morning of the 3d, General Geary, having returned during the night, was attacked at early dawn by the enemy, but succeeded in driving him back, and occupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all the morning along this part of the line. General Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's brigade, Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicting very severe losses on the enemy. With this exception the quiet of the lines remained undisturbed till 1 P. M. on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over one hundred and twenty-five guns, playing upon our centre and left. This cannonade continued for over two hours, when our guns failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre. The assault was made with great firmness, being directed principally against the point occupied by the Second corps, and was repulsed with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by Doubleday's division and Stannard's brigade of the First corps.

During the assault both Major-General Hancock, commanding the left centre, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, commanding the Second corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewn with his dead and wounded, and numbers of prisoners fell into our hands.

Buford's division of cavalry, after its arduous service at Gettysburg on the 1st, was, on the 2d, sent to Westminster to reit and guard our trains. Kilpatrick's division, that on the 29th, 30th and 1st had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry, was on the 3d sent to our extreme left, on the Emmetsburg road, where good service was rendered in assaulting the enemy's line and occupying his attention. At the same time General Gregg was engaged with the enemy on our extreme right, having passed across the Baltimore Pike and Bonaughtown roads, and boldly attacked the enemy's left and rear.

On the morning of the 4th, reconnaissance developed that the enemy had drawn back his left flank, but maintained his position in front of our left, apparently assuming a new line parallel to the mountains.

On the morning of the 5th it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The Sixth corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road, and cavalry on the Cashtown road, and the Emmetsburg and Monterey Passes.

The 5th and 6th of July were employed in securing the wounded and burying the dead. Major-General Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth corps, having pushed the pursuit of the enemy as far as the Fairfield Pass and the mountains, and reporting that the Pass was very strong—one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay for a considerable time any pursuing force—I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement; and, accordingly, leaving McIntosh's brigade of cavalry and Neil's brigade of infantry to continue harassing the enemy, I got the army in motion for Middletown, and orders were immediately sent to Major-General French, at Frederick, to reoccupy Harper's Ferry, and send a force to occupy Turner's Pass in South Mountain. I subsequently ascertained that Major-General French had not only anticipated these orders in part, but had pushed a cavalry force to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge, and captured its guard. Buford was at same time sent to Williamsport and Hagerstown. The duty above assigned to the cavalry was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harassed, his trains destroyed, and many captures of guns and prisoners made.

After halting a day at Middletown to procure necessary supplies and bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July, was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights near the marsh which runs in advance of Williamsport. In taking this position several skirmishes and affairs had been had with the enemy, principally by the cavalry and the Eleventh and Sixth corps. The Thirteenth was occupied in reconnaissance of the enemy's position and preparations for an attack; but on advancing on the morning of the 14th, it was ascertained that he had retired the night previous by the bridge at Falling Waters and ford at Williamsport. The cavalry in pursuit overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. Previous to the retreat of the enemy, Gregg's division of cavalry was crossed at Harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlestown and Shepherdsburg, had a spirited contest, in which the enemy was driven to Martinsburg and Winchester, and pursued and harassed in his retreat.

The pursuit was resumed by a flank movement of the army crossing the Potomac at Berlin, and moving down the Loudon Valley. The cavalry were immediately pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge, and having learned from servants of the withdrawal of the Confederate army from the lower valley of the Shenandoah, the army (the Third corps, Maj.-Gen. French, being in advance) was moved into Manassas Gap, in the hope of being able to intercept a portion of the enemy in possession of the Gap, but was disputed successfully as to cross the rear guard to withdraw by the way of Strasburg. The Confederate army retiring to the Rapidan, a position was taken with this army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July.

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to enumerate all the instances of gallantry and good conduct which distinguished such a hard-fought field as Gettysburg. The report of the corps commanders and their subordinates, herewith submitted, will furnish all the information on this subject. I will only add my tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enabled a crowning victory to be obtained, which I feel confident the country will never cease to bear in grateful remembrance. It is my duty, as well as my pleasure to call attention to the earnest efforts at cooperation on the part of Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, and particularly to his advance of 4,000 men, under Brig.-Gen. W. F. Smith, who joined me at Boonsboro', just prior to the withdrawal of the Confederate army.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to my Staff, general and personal, to each and all of whom I was indebted for unremitting activity and most efficient assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General Commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, A. G. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The clipper ship *Onward* sailed from Fortress Monroe on the 8th.

A Gloucester, Mass., correspondent says:—"The *Atagora*, we understand, has not been very successful in obtaining men, shipping two men and losing six."

On Sunday, 19th Oct., a party of guerrillas on the Mississippi fired on the steamers *White Cloud* and *Emma* No. 2. They killed a woman on the *White Cloud*, and put 85 bullets into the *Emma*. The naval transport *New National* sheltered the woods between Helena and White River, Arkansas, where the occurrence took place, for several hours and dispersed the force.

It is worth remarking that our constructing resources enable us at the regular navy ship-yards to build 16 and 20 ships a year, each, if it were necessary. The great drawback on the completion of our vessels is the inability of machinists to furnish their engines as soon as they are ordered. Several vessels are now waiting for their machinery, and in

every other way ready for sea; but they must wait months before they can be put in active service.

The Navy Department determined to build a fleet of vessels of war exclusively made of iron, with double propellers. An important addition has been made to the proposed fleet, and instead of three it now numbers seven. One of the class has been finished and is nearly ready for sea; the others are about to be built. The Department has rendered it incumbent on the contractors to complete these ships as soon as circumstances will permit. The following are the names of the vessels of the new fleet:—*Susquehanna, Shamokin, Inuscola, Mohonga, Winnipeg, Ashuchot, Monocacy.*

This Navy Department has contracted with the following parties to build machinery for the new fleet of wooden steamships:—Novelty Iron Works, New York, cylinder 100 inches; Etna Iron Works, New York, 60 to 100 inches; Morgan Iron Works, New York, 60 to 100 inches; Corlies Iron Works, Providence, R. I., 100 inches; Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, Hartford, 60 inches; Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, 60 inches; Globe Iron Works, Boston, 60 inches; South Brooklyn Iron Works, New York, 60 inches; Hazlehurst & Co. Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Hoole & Hunt Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Fort Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, 60 inches; Gardner & Lake Iron Works, Providence, R. I., 60 inches.

The Department has reports of the capture by the U. S. steamer *Calypso*, of the British schooner *Herald*, from Nassau, off Frying-pan Shoal on the 28th ult.; by the *Annie*, tender to the U. S. steamer *Fort Henry* of the British schooner *Martha Jane*, from Bayport bound to Havana, loaded with 26,600 pounds (as per manifest) sea island cotton, and carrying \$1,208 88 in gold, silver, and U. S. Treasury notes, and \$127 in rebel currency; by the U. S. steamer *Honduras*, Oct. 16th, of the rebel steamer *Mail*, under British colors, from Sayport, Fla., and bound to Havana, Cuba, with 176 bales of cotton and 66 barrels of turpentine, 100 bales being long staple, the remainder short; by the *Nippon* and *James Adger*, on the 11th inst., of the rebel steamer *Cornubia*; by the *James Adger*, of the steamer *R. E. Lee*; by the *Nippon*, on the same day, of the *Ella d'Anna*, all inward bound to Wilmington with stores and ammunition.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows from the United States gunboat *Kanawha*, off Mobile:—"This vessel is one of the twenty-three gunboats contracted for at the commencement of the war. She has been doing very efficient service on this station since February, 1862; she has captured fifteen prizes, ran three on shore, and assisted in capturing several more. On the 13th of October the steamer *Allee*, an old offender, succeeded in running in. We exchanged a few shots with Fort Morgan on the ocean on. One shot was received from the fort, striking on our deck, and lodging between the upper clamp and outside planking. It remains there yet. Assistant Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, of this ship, has just received orders to return home on the arrival here of his relief, Acting Assistant Surgeon Franklin Brigham. Our officers are as follows, viz.:—W. K. Mayo, Lieutenant Commanding; Levi S. Fickett, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; W. W. Duley, Acting Ensign; W. A. Purdie, Acting Ensign; J. H. Tinkham, Assistant Surgeon; L. I. Penniman, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Edward Farmer, Second Assistant Engineer; W. S. Cherry, Third Assistant Engineer; Monroe Murphy, Third Assistant Engineer; M. W. Mather, Third Assistant Engineer; R. P. Ross, Acting Master's Mate. The *Penola*, *Araratook* and *Kennebec*, belonging on this station, have gone to New Orleans for repairs.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The U. S. steamship *Union* sailed on the 12th for New Orleans and intermediate ports. She had on board an immense cargo of stores, provisions and necessities for our blockade fleets, besides an immense mail: a large number of officers and some sailors for the squadron also went out.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department to send the U. S. steam gunboat *Pembina* to New Orleans for service in the East Gulf Squadron. The vessel received her sailing orders on the 12th, and was to leave the Navy Yard the following morning.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Admiral Paulding to ascertain on the arrival of each vessel-of-war at this station, the amount of repairs she needs, and to report to the Department the amount of time it will take to effect them; if the authorities of the Yard cannot complete the vessel in a sufficiently short period, she is to be sent to New York to some private yard, and to be turned over during her stay to the superintendence of Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Orders have been received to change the name of the steam-tug *Vanderbilt*, which was purchased by the Department a few days ago, to *Lupin*. A steamer called the *Odd Fellow* has been purchased to take the place of the *Vanderbilt* temporarily.

Admiral Paulding has ordered the commanding officers of all vessels at the New York station, to furnish him once a week with the number of officers and crew on board their vessels, with a statement of the deficiencies in both.

There are now nearly twenty-five hundred men on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, a great proportion of them being landsmen. Within the past few days, however, more seamen have enlisted than usual.

Within the past week the officers of the Russian and Italian frigates have visited the Yard, and been received cordially. One of the Russian gunboats, which dragged its anchor during the late gale, is now at the Yard undergoing repairs.

The iron-clad *Onondaga* will be ready to make her trial trip in about three weeks. Steam has been up on board for some time, and the engines are reported to work admirably.

The following vessels are now at the Navy Yard:

Steamers—Dawn 4 guns, R. E. Cuyler 9, Pembina 4, Sebago 10, Augusta 10, Brooklyn 22, Fort Jackson 13, Magnolia 4, Iria 2, Hydrangea 2, Snow Drop 2, Maumee 6, Shamrock 10, Mattabessett 10, Chicopee 10, Mendota 10, Metacombet 10, Chenango 10, Blenville 9, Nyack 6, Gov. Buckingham 6, Cherokee 10, Mercury 2, Manhattan 2, Wampanoag 13, Vixen 3, Otsego 10, Tallapoosa 10, Ascutney 10, Nevins 9, Proteus 9, Galatea 10, Winoska 10, Hartford 22, Glaucus 11, Neptune 13, Vicksburg 1, Miantonomah 4, Tecumseh 2, Onondaga 4, Emma 7, Kensington 4, Peterhoff—Algonquin 10, Peoria 10, Tallahoma 10, Susquehanna 10, frigate Savannah 22.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamers *Lod na*, 7, and *Rasca*, 5, went into commission at the Philadelphia Yard on the 6th, and will sail for active service as soon as orders from the Department are received. The *Quaker City* is still on the dry docks, undergoing repairs, and when completed, the *Kansas* will be placed on in order to have her hull coppered. The *Powhatan* is still at anchor in the stream, but will soon be hauled in to one of the wharves and undergo thorough repairing.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The chief interest during the week has centered upon the combination of the workmen against the recent order of the Department requiring work to commence at sunrise. Of the thirty-eight hundred employed, only five hundred continued work, the remainder holding meetings and sending committees to Commodore Montgomery, the commandant, to express their purpose to resist the new order. He told them that his orders from Washington were imperative in regard to the hours of labor, and that he could not make any essential alterations on his own responsibility. He was willing, however, to agree that they should commence at seven o'clock in the morning instead of sixteen minutes earlier. No satisfactory arrangement had at last accounts been effected. The following are the prices which are now paid at this yard to first-class workmen. It will be seen that they are far from liberal:

Caulkers, \$3 per day; carpenters, \$3; blacksmiths, \$2 76; machinists, \$2 76; boiler makers, \$2 76; plumbers, \$2 50; copper-smiths, tin-men, &c., \$2 50; sailmakers, \$2 50; boatbuilders, \$2 76; coopers, \$2 50; ropemakers, \$2 50; joiners, \$2 76; sparmakers, \$2 50; painters, \$2 26; blockmakers, \$2 76; masons, \$2 26a\$2 50.

Storeship *Relief*, 3, from Pensacola, arrived on the 9th. Bark *Ethan Allen*, 9, sailed on the same day on a cruise.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant Commander Henry D. Todd, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Sangamon*.

Lieutenant John Weldman, from the *Sangamon* and awaiting orders.

Carpenter Luther Manson, from the *Saratoga* and awaiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William T. Knapp, from the Washington Navy Yard.

Third Assistant Engineers H. De Hart, Joel A. Bullard and George E. Tower, from the *Sebago* and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Lieutenant Joshua Bishop, from the Mississippi Squadron, (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander P. G. Watmough, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia and ordered to command the steamer *Kansas*.

Carpenter George E. Bucham, from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Commander D. Lynch, from the Beaufort Station and ordered to command the Ordnance Ship *St. Lawrence*.

Lieutenant Commander Dawson Phoenix from the command of the *St. Lawrence* and waiting orders.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant F. O. Davenport, to the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer George C. Stanton to examination.

Assistant Surgeon James M. Hyde, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Commander Napoleon Collins, to command the *Wachusett*.

Commander A. G. Clary, to command the *Dacotah*.

Captain John R. Goldsborough, to ordnance duty at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant George Dewey, to the *Agawam*.

Ensign Philip W. Lowry, to final examination.

Third Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, to examination.

Captain G. H. Scott, to command the *De Soto*.

Commander Fabius Stanley to duty in the North American Blockading Squadron.

Surgeon John J. Gibson, to the steamer *Harford*.

Lieutenant-Commander Walter W. Queen, to command the *Wyalusing*.

PROMOTED.

Lieutenant Commander Paul Shirley, to the grade of Commander.

Lieutenant Byron Wilson, to the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

Lieutenant Commander William E. Hopkins, to the grade of Commander.

Commander Gustavus H. Scott, to the grade of Captain and detached from the *Wachusett*.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Whitney and Second Assistant Engineers George W. Thorn and E. S. Boynton.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Theodore Kitchen, to the *Galena*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Bernard Kerley, to the *Sebago*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster John J. Gifford, to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Ensign C. D. Thompson, to command the *Wm. Ra. on*.

Acting Master Thomas Simmers, to the *Agawam*.

Acting Ensign S. Sherwood Bissell, to the *Agawam*.

Acting Ensign Wm. F. Chase, to the *Pequot*.

Acting Ensign Arnold Harris, Jr., to report to Rear-Admiral L. e.

Acting Master Silas Reynolds, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensign James A. Hamilton, to the *Wm. Racon*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William S. Thompson, to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Ensign Wm. F. Chase, to the *Pequot*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Robert Leslie, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

Acting Master's Mate F. S. Leach, to the *Galena*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Meyers, to the *Magnolia*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. F. Nickels, to command the *Cherokee*.

Acting Ensign E. H. Dewey, to the *Rachel Seaman*.

DETACHED.

Acting Master William P. Rogers, from the command of the *Wm. Racon*, and ordered to command of the *Merrimac*.

Acting Master J. P. Crafts, from the *Florida*, and ordered to the *Neuborn*.

Acting Master Jonas S. Higbee, from the *Somerset*, and ordered to the *Restless*.

Acting Ensign Wm. A. Byrnes, from the *Lodona* and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Patrick Burns, from the *Winona* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Master Phineas Leach, from the *Restless* and ordered to return North.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert Moore, from the *Rasca* and awaiting orders.

Acting Master A. D. Littlefield, from the *Sangamon* and ordered to the *Eduard*.

Acting Ensign Jacob M. Smalley, from the *Wachusett* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Ensign Charles Trathen, from the *Crusader* and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Ensign George F. Morse, from the *Quaker City* and granted three weeks' leave of absence.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, from the *Marblehead* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Laubach, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Dawn*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Howard and Acting Third Assistant Joseph H. Matthews, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Quaker City*.

Acting Master's Mate John Roberts, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Kennedy, from the *Wamunna* and ordered to the *Galena*.

Acting Master's Mate John Petman, from the *Crusader*, and ordered to the *Artes*.

Acting Master's Mate George H. French, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered to the *Jonquil*.

Acting Master's Mate George Bowers, from the *Philadelphia* and ordered to the *Pocahontas*.

Acting Master's Mate Henry C. Bolles, from the *Pequot* and ordered to report to Commodore Montgomery.

Acting Master's Mate Samuel E. Adamson, from the *Tulip* and ordered to report to Commodore Harwood.

Acting Master's Mate William Merrill, from the *Kensington* and ordered to the *Camellia*.

Acting Master's Mates Alfred F. Hazen and Freeman H. Lathrop, from the *Pequot* and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Acting Ensign E. Brown, Jr., from the *Galatea* and ordered to special duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

APPOINTED.

John Bloomsburg, Acting First Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Alfred C. Whitney, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Magnolia*.

John W. Anderson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

A. N. Gilmore, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Francis R. Shoemaker, William Madden and John A. Patterson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *State of Georgia*.

Robert Miller and Franklin Babcock, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Sebago*.

James M. Goodrich, Abdon Buckman, and Daniel E. Lyons, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Magnolia*.

William Hefford, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and ordered to report to Admiral Dahlgren.

Joshua Dunham and J. Woodville Jones, Acting Assistant Paymasters.

William Welcker and Thomas E. Wilson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

R. H. Greene, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Receiving Ship *Ohio*.

David K. Power, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Henry F. Dunnells, Acting Gunner and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Samuel Bulson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer and ordered to the *Galena*.

Edenzer Prest and Joseph R. Peterson, Acting Second Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Quaker City*.

Thomas Belcher, Acting Second Assistant Engineer.

Henry A. Mitchell and Charles A. Dye, Acting Assistant Paymasters.

Henry L. Bartholomew, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Receiving ship *Ohio*.

Wm. D. Forbes and Wm. E. Moore, Acting First Assistant Engineers.

Edward A. Bushnell, Wm. Veitah, Paul H. Kendrick and John T. Buckley, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

John Jordan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

Albert W. Bacon, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Robert P. Shaw and Spencer Johnson, Acting Ensigns.

John H. Wilson, Acting Master's Mate.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

Stephen B. Kenney, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the Receiving Ship *North Carolina*.

Edward Ryan, acting Ensign and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

George E. Wyngate, Acting Ensign.

John Ryan, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

A. Tuttle and J. P. Gallagher, Acting Ensigns.

William Braidwood and John Evans, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

Thomas Coyle, Martin Boggins, William Leonard and Jessie Wright, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

Robert Beardsley, Acting Ensign.

Charles F. Remond, George W. Fuller, Oliver S. Beck, G. H. Bartlett, James O'Donnell, Dominick E. Griffiths, Bernard C. Devine, Thomas Buckley, James O. Graves, David B. McKenzie, Frank H. Newcomb, Albert H. Fisher, Ely M. Boggs, James H. Sprigman and Henry C. Eldridge, as Acting Master's Mates.

Englehart R. Clemmens, Acting First Assistant Engineer.

Chester M. Twining, John Meyers, Charles B. McQuinn, Frederick A. G. Bacon, Nelson C. Borden, Seth L. La Dien, Arnold Cross, Henry Wakefield and Marcus Baird, Acting Ensigns.

RESIGNED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers George S. Reed and C. L. Kiber.

Acting First Assistant Engineers Robert M. Gardner and George W. Kember.

Acting Master's Mates John D. Ferrie and James A. Kirby.

Acting Carpenter A. B. Chapman.

Acting Ensign Jacob Barrow.

Acting First Assistant Engineer G. Charles Seymour.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sanford B. Hawes.

ORDERS REVOKED.

William Pearce's orders to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered to command the *Poppy*.

Acting Master Henry K. Billings' orders to the *Neuborn*, and awaiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Has been granted the following officers:—Acting Master's Mate E. S. Goodwin, one week; Acting Assistant Paymaster H. W. McCauley, twenty days; Acting Master's Mate Francis Joselyn, twenty days; Acting First Assistant Engineer J. D. Williamson, thirty days; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Graff, one week; Acting Ensign Charles W. Hall, thirty days; Acting Master's Mate Lawrence Dempey, ten days; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Oliver P. Gough, twenty days; Acting First Assistant Engineer Perry South, fifteen days; Acting Second Assistant Engineer James P. Crippen, thirty days; Acting Ensign Wm. Jennings, ten days; Acting Ensign Andrew Hamilton, two weeks.

DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending November 7, 1863.

James Glenn, fireman, scalded, September 8, United States steamer *Sachem*.

John Munroe, 2d Assistant Engineer, scalded, September 9, United States steamer *Sachem*.

James Taylor, landsman, pneumonia, September 29, United States steamer *Octorara*.

Robert Kenney, ordinary seaman, pneumonia, October 26, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Barke, Gunner's Mate, suicide, October 28, United States steamer *Grand Gulf*.

James Travis, Fireman, apoplexy, October 28, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

James Moses, captain of hold, smallpox, October 28, United States steamer *Dacotah*.

Charles Sheppard, 1st class boy, smallpox, October 30, United States steamer *Dacotah*.

Wm. Smith, 2d Quartermaster, smallpox, October 23, United States steamer *Dacotah*.

Levi C. Wiley, Master's Mate, yellow fever, September 13, United States steamer *Jasmine*.

Henry Clark, 1st Class Fireman, yellow fever, August 30, United States steamer *Jasmine*.

James Hensan, 1st Class Fireman, yellow fever, August 30, United States steamer *Jasmine*.

James Munan, coal heaver, yellow fever, October 19, United States steamer *Estrella*.

George Williams, captain forecabin, disease of kidneys, October 19, United States steamer *Arizona*.

Wm. Reid, seaman, yellow fever, October 20, United States steamer *Sciota*.

Geo. Broelyn, seaman, yellow fever, October 18, United States steamer *De Soto*.

Jas. Stewart, ordinary seaman, yellow fever, October 19, United States steamer *Estrella*.

Cornelius Sullivan, landsman, yellow fever, October 22, United States steamer *De Soto*.

John Johnson, boatswain's mate, yellow fever, October 22, United States steamer *Estrella*.

D. J. Heik, 1st Class Fireman, yellow fever, October 22, United States steamer *Estrella*.

Patrick Murley, landsman, pneumonia, October 30, Naval Hospital, New York.

Samuel F. Train, Assistant Acting Paymaster, November 1.

John Robinson, contraband, chronic diarrhoea, October 19, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Chas. Crump, contraband, chronic diarrhoea, October 20, Naval Hospital, Memphis.</

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

WILSON-LOYD.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. H. S. Spackman, Chaplain U. S. A., James A. Wilson, to Elizabeth H. Lloyd, all of Philadelphia.

MILLER-HASKEIN.—On Thursday, November 5th, at the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Lieut. M. F. MILLER, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to KATIE S. HASKEIN, daughter of Col. J. A. Haske, U. S. A.

HOWES-FRANK.—In Washington, D. C., November 4, at Willard's Hotel, by Rev. Mr. Holmeade, Lieut. AMOS M. BOWEN, Aide de Camp to Gen. Kustis, to Miss CARRIE M. FRANK, of East Boston, Mass.

GIFFORD-BRISTOL.—At Utica, N. Y., November 4, by the Rev. Dr. Bristol, Lieut. WILLIAM P. GIFFORD, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, to MARY BRISTOL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DUNSTON-SPROLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Sprole, at the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, N. Y., Dr. E. S. DUNSTON, U. S. A., to REBECCA M. SPROLE. No cards.

O'ROURKE-TUELLA.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, Capt. M. J. O'ROURKE to Miss JESSIE G., eldest daughter of Mr. Louis Tuella, all of New York.

DE LACRY-WILCOX.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 22, by Rev. Jacob West, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM DE LACRY to Miss MARY C. WILCOX, both of New York city, late VALENTINE-CLARK. At Bangor, Me., 23rd ult., by Prof. Talbot, Mr. EDWARD K. VALENTINE, U. S. Navy, to Miss FANNIE H., daughter of William L. Clark, Esq.

CHAPMAN-GRISSE.—At Charlestown, Mass., 4th inst., by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, Rev. James N. Saunders, of Glen Cove, N. Y., to Miss ALICE E. GRISSE, only daughter of Capt. J. Greene, of U. S. Navy.

DIED.

TREAT.—At Granville, Miss., of congestive chill, on board U. S. gunboat *Mormon*, on the night of Oct. 22, 1863, Acting Master TREAT, U. S. N.

CRITCHETT.—In Lowell, Mass., 38th ult., Lieut. GEORGE F. CRITCHETT of 7th Mass. Battery, aged 25.

MUDGE.—Killed in the battle of Washachie, 20th ult., Adjutant Wm. PRESCOTT MUDGE, 33d Mass. Vols., son of Samuel E. Mudge, aged 24 years and 3 months.

MCDERMOTT.—At Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Camp Douglas, of erysipelas, MICHAEL MCDERMOTT, First Lieutenant Third Infantry, California Volunteers, son of the late Margaret and Michael McDermott, of Philadelphia, aged 26 years.

SAGE.—November 4, Lieutenant THEO. M. SAGE, in the 27th year of his age, Brigadier Quartermaster First U. S. Cavalry. Killed by guerrillas near Manassas, defending his train.

OSGOOD.—In Boston, 7th inst., at the Discharged Soldiers' Home, Moses OSGOOD, late of the U. S. Navy, aged 44.

BROWN.—In New Orleans, on the 26th October, Lieutenant CALVIN BROWN, of Ullman's Brigade of typhoid fever, contracted in the siege of Port Hudson. He was thirty years of age, and a native of Dover, Me.

HUSTLY.—On Tuesday, October 26th, at New Orleans, La., in the 27th year of his age, Brigadier Quartermaster First U. S. Cavalry, in the 27th year of his age.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—On Friday morning, November 6th, at the residence of his father, in Washington, D. C., aged 24 years and nearly 3 months, Lieutenant JOHN M. GOLDSBOROUGH, U. S. Marine Corps, son of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, U. S. Navy, and grandson of the memorable William Wirt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

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WASHINGTON, October 16, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 18th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1864, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of meat or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds rice; ten pounds good coffee, or in lieu thereof one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good, hard, dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good, hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes as above provided, will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered to the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

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E. F. _____
1863.

I hereby certify that the above named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
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No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

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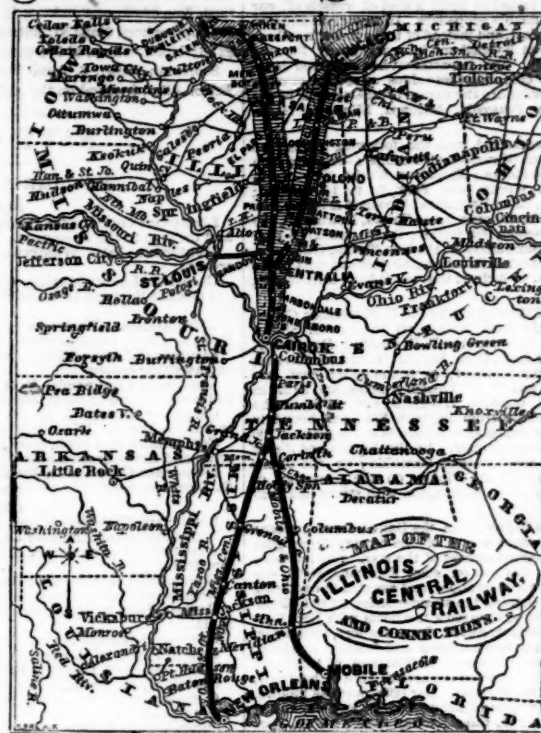
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PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. M. CORPS, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 24th day of December next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.:

CLASS No. 1.
14,000 yards Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (Indigo wool dyed).
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (Indigo wool dyed).

3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (Indigo wool dyed), 64 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed), 64 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.
6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (Indigo wool dyed) 64 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (Indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 1/2 ounces per yard.

1,000 Grey Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long, in the center; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh eleven ounces per yard.

16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.
1,000 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons).
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.

4,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, Indigo wool dyed.

1,500 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle).

200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle).

100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle).

1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.

150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.

1,400 sets Epaulette Bullion for privates.

50 Red Worsted Sashes.

5,000 yards Yellow Binding.

4,000 yards of Red Cord.

100 Swords for Sergeants.

50 Swords for Musicians.

40 Drums, tenor, complete.

40 Drum Sings.

150 Butter Drum Heads.

30 Snare Drum Heads.

100 Drum Cords.

50 sets of Drum Snare.

30 Boxwood "B" Files.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, Infantry pattern.

CLASS No. 7.

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And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

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The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantees that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.

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I hereby certify that the above-named _____, 1863, are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

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No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

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